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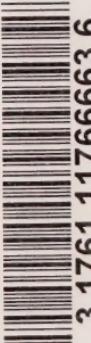
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Consolidated Working Copy

Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations

and

Safety and Health Committees and Representatives Regulations



March 1992

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**CANADA OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND
HEALTH REGULATIONS**

**SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEES
AND REPRESENTATIVES REGULATIONS**

Labour Canada

March 1992

Published by authority of the Minister of Labour,
Government of Canada

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Available in Canada through

Associated Bookstores
and other booksellers

or by mail from

Canada Communication Group — Publishing

Ottawa, Canada K1A 0S9

Catalogue No. L31-85/1992E

ISBN 0-660-14419-0

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PLEASE NOTE

- (1) The Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations have been promulgated pursuant to the **Canada Labour Code, Part II**. This working copy was prepared for ease of reference. **It does not serve as an official replacement of the COSH Regulations.**
- (2) This copy includes recent amendments made to the COSH Regulations for Part VI (Levels of Lighting), Part VII (Levels of Sound), Part X (Hazardous Substances) for WHMIS-related requirements, Part XV (Hazardous Occurrences Investigation, Recording and Reporting), and to the Safety and Health Committees and Representatives Regulations.
- (3) Part XI (Confined Spaces) is expected to be amended in 1992. Part II (Building Safety), Part X (Hazardous Substances), and Part XIV (Materials Handling) are currently under review.

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Registration
SOR/86-304 13 March, 1986

CANADA LABOUR CODE

Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations

P.C. 1986-616 13 March, 1986

Her Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the recommendation of the Minister of Labour, pursuant to sections 82* and 83* and subsection 106(1)* [now sections 125 and 126 and subsection 157(1)] of the Canada Labour Code is pleased hereby to revoke

- (a) the Canada Accident Investigation and Reporting Regulations, C.R.C., c. 993,
- (b) the Canada Boiler and Pressure Vessel Regulations, made by Order in Council P.C. 1979-1426 of May 9, 1979**,
- (c) the Canada Building Safety Regulations, C.R.C., c. 995,
- (d) the Canada Confined Spaces Regulations, C.R.C., c. 996,
- (e) the Canada Dangerous Substances Regulations, C.R.C., c. 997,
- (f) the Canada Electrical Safety Regulations, C.R.C., c. 998,
- (g) the Canada Elevating Devices Regulations, made by Order in Council P.C. 1979-1428 of May 9, 1979***,
- (h) the Canada Fire Safety Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1000,
- (i) the Canada First-Aid Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1001,
- (j) the Canada Hand Tools Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1002,
- (k) the Canada Machine Guarding Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1003,
- (l) the Canada Materials Handling Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1004,
- (m) the Canada Motor Vehicle Operators Hours of Service Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1005,
- (n) the Canada Noise Control Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1006,
- (o) the Canada Protective Clothing and Equipment Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1007,
- (p) the Canada Safe Illumination Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1008,
- (q) the Canada Sanitation Regulations, made by Order in Council P.C. 1979-3181 of November 22, 1979****,
- (r) the Canada Temporary Work Structure Regulations, C.R.C., c. 1010,
- (s) the Employment Safety Order for Railways, Aerodromes and Air- Stations, made by Order in Council P.C. 1978-1666 of May 18, 1978*****, and
- (t) the Stevedores Safety Order, made by Order in Council P.C. 1978-881 of March 23, 1978*****,

and to make the annexed Regulations respecting occupational safety and health made under Part IV [now Part II] of the Canada Labour Code, in substitution therefor, effective March 31, 1986.

*S.C. 1984, c. 39, s. 20

**SOR/79-399, 1979 Canada Gazette Part II, p. 2069

****SOR/79-401, 1979 Canada Gazette Part II, p. 2075

*****SOR/79-891, 1979 Canada Gazette Part II, p. 4401

*****SOR/78-472, 1978 Canada Gazette Part II, p. 2687

*****SOR/78-282, 1978 Canada Gazette Part II, p. 1276

[Note: The following amendments are also included in this consolidation:

	Registration Date	Publication Date
SOR/87-623	22/10/87	11/11/87
SOR/88-44	17/12/87	06/01/88
SOR/88-68	31/12/87	20/01/88
SOR/88-632	07/12/88	21/12/88
SOR/89-479	02/10/89	25/10/89
SOR/89-515	26/10/89	08/11/89
SOR/90-180	15/03/90	28/03/90
SOR/91-448	10/07/91	31/07/91]

PART 1

Short Title

1.1 These Regulations may be cited as the Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations.

Interpretation

1.2 In these Regulations,

"Act" means Part IV [NOW PART II] of the Canada Labour Code; (Loi)

"ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute; (ANSI)

"approved organization" means the St. John Ambulance Association, the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Emergency Care Instruction Services or the Workers' Compensation Board of British Columbia; (organisme approuvé)

"basic first aid certificate" means the certificate issued by an approved organization for successful completion of a one day first aid course; (certificat de secourisme élémentaire)

"change room" means a room that is used by employees to change from their street clothes to their work clothes and from their work clothes to their street clothes, and includes a locker room; (vestiaire)

"CSA" means the Canadian Standards Association; (ACNOR)

"elevating device" means an escalator, elevator or other device for moving passengers or freight; (appareil élévateur)

"fire hazard area" means an area that contains or is likely to contain explosive or flammable concentrations of dangerous substances; (endroit présentant un risque d'incendie)

"first aid room" means a room used exclusively for first aid or medical purposes; (salle de premiers soins)

"high voltage" means a voltage of 751 volts or more between any two conductors or between a conductor and ground; (haute tension)

"locked out" means, in respect of any equipment, machine or device, that the equipment, machine or device has been rendered inoperative and cannot be operated or energized without the consent of the person who rendered it inoperative; (verrouillé)

"lower explosive limit" means the lower limit of flammability of a chemical agent or a combination of chemical agents at ambient temperature and pressure, expressed

(a) for a gas or vapour, as a percentage in air by volume, and

(b) for dust, as the weight of dust per volume of air; (limite explosive inférieure)

"Minister" means the Minister of Labour; (Ministre)

"National Building Code" means the National Building Code of Canada, 1985, issued by the Associate Committee on the National Building Code, National Research Council of Canada, dated 1985; (Code canadien du bâtiment)

"National Fire Code" means the National Fire Code of Canada, 1985, issued by the Associate Committee on the National Fire Code, National Research Council of Canada, dated 1985; (Code national de prévention des incendies du Canada)

"oxygen deficient atmosphere" means an atmosphere in which there is less than 18 per cent by volume of oxygen at a pressure of one atmosphere or in which the partial pressure of oxygen is less than 135 mm Hg; (air à faible teneur en oxygène)

"personal service room" means a change room, toilet room, shower room, lunch room, living space, sleeping quarters or a combination thereof; (local réservé aux soins personnels)

"protection equipment" means safety materials, equipment, devices and clothing; (équipement de protection)

"qualified person" means, in respect of a specified duty, a person who, because of his knowledge, training and experience, is qualified to perform that duty safely and properly; (personne qualifiée)

"regional office" means

- (a) in Part XVIII, the regional office of the Department of Labour for the administrative region of that Department in which the head office of the motor carrier is situated, and
- (b) in any other Part, in respect of a work place, the regional office of the Department of Labour for the administrative region of that Department in which the work place is situated; (bureau régional)

"toilet room" means a room that contains a toilet or a urinal, but does not include an outdoor privy. (lieux d'aisances)

Prescription

1.3 These Regulations are prescribed for the purposes of sections 82, 82.1, 82.2 and 83 [now sections 125, 125.1, 125.2 and 126] of the Act.

1.4 These Regulations do not apply in respect of employees employed

- (a) on trains while in operation;
- (b) on aircraft while in operation;
- (c) on ships;
- (d) subject to Part II of the Oil and Gas Occupational Safety and Health Regulations, on or in connection with exploration or drilling for or the production, conservation, processing or transportation of oil or gas in Canada lands, as defined in the Canada Oil and Gas Act; or
- (e) on or in connection with a work or undertaking that is excluded from the application of the Act by an order made pursuant to section 80.1 [now section 123.1] of the Act.

Records and Reports

1.5 Where an employer is required by section 82 or 82.1 [now section 125 or 125.1] of the Act to keep a record, report or other document, he shall keep the record, report or other document in such a manner that it is readily available for examination by a safety officer and by the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative, if any, for the work place to which it applies.

Inconsistent Provisions

- 1.6** In the event of an inconsistency between any standard incorporated by reference in these Regulations and any other provision of these Regulations, the other provision shall prevail to the extent of the inconsistency.
- 1.7** Notwithstanding any provision in any standard incorporated by reference in these Regulations, a reference to another publication in that standard is a reference to the publication as it read on March 31, 1986.

PART II
BUILDING SAFETY
Standards

2.1 The design and construction of every building shall meet the standards set out in Parts 3 to 9 of the National Building Code to the extent that is essential for the safety and health of employees.

Doors

2.2(1) Every double action swinging door that is located in an exit, entrance or passageway used for two-way pedestrian traffic shall be designed and fitted in a manner that will permit persons who are approaching from one side of the door to be seen by persons who are on the other side thereof.

(2) The floor of every passageway into which a door or gate extends when open, other than the door of a closet or other small unoccupied storage room, shall be marked in a manner that clearly indicates the area of hazard created by the opening of the door or gate.

(3) Notwithstanding section 2.1, where an open door or gate extends into a passageway for a distance that will reduce the effective width of the passageway to less than the standard referred to in section 2.1,

- (a)** a doorman shall be posted near the open door or gate; or
- (b)** a barricade shall be placed across the passageway before the door or gate is opened to prevent persons from using the passageway while the door or gate is open.

Awnings and Canopies

2.3 Any window awning or canopy or any part of a building that projects over an exterior walkway shall be installed in a manner that permits a clearance of not less than 2.2 m between the walkway surface and the lowest projection of the awning or canopy or projecting part of the building.

Floor and Wall Openings

2.4(1) In this section,

"floor opening" means an opening measuring 300 mm or more in its smallest dimension in a floor, platform, pavement or yard; (ouverture dans le plancher)
"wall opening" means an opening at least 750 mm high and 300 mm wide in a wall or partition. (ouverture dans un mur)

- (2) Where an employee has access to a wall opening from which there is a drop of more than 1.2 m or to a floor opening, guardrails shall be fitted around the wall opening or floor opening or it shall be covered with material capable of supporting all loads that may be imposed on it.
- (3) The material referred to in subsection (2) shall be securely fastened to and supported on structural members.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not apply to the loading and unloading areas of truck, railroad and marine docks.

Open Top Bins, Hoppers, Vats and Pits

- 2.5(1)** Where an employee has access to an open top bin, hopper, vat, pit or other open top enclosure from a point directly above the enclosure, the enclosure shall be
 - (a) covered with a grating, screen or other covering that will prevent the employee from falling into the enclosure; or
 - (b) provided with a walkway that is not less than 500 mm wide and is fitted with guardrails.
- (2)** A grating, screen, covering or walkway referred to in subsection (1) shall be so designed, constructed and maintained that it will support a load that is not less than
 - (a) the maximum load that may be imposed on it, or
 - (b) a live load of 6kPa,whichever is the greater.
- (3)** Where an employee is working above an open top bin, hopper, vat, pit or other open top enclosure that is not covered with a grating, screen or other covering, the inside wall of the enclosure shall be fitted with a fixed ladder, except where the operations carried on in the enclosure render such a fitting impracticable.
- (4)** Every open top bin, hopper, vat, pit or other open top enclosure referred to in subsection (1) whose walls extend less than 1.1 m above an adjacent floor or platform used by an employee shall be
 - (a) covered with a grating, screen or other covering;
 - (b) fitted with a guardrail; or
 - (c) guarded by a person to prevent employees from falling into the enclosure.

Ladders, Stairways and Ramps

- 2.6** Where an employee in the course of employment is required to move from one level to another level that is more than 450 mm higher or lower than the first level, the employer shall install a fixed ladder, stairway or ramp between the levels.

2.7 Where one end of a stairway is so close to a traffic route used by vehicles, to a machine or to any other hazard as to be hazardous to the safety of an employee using the stairway, the employer shall

- post a sign at that end of the stairway to warn employees of the hazard; and
- where practicable, install a barricade that will protect employees using the stairway from the hazard.

2.8(1) Subject to subsection (5), a fixed ladder that is more than 6 m in length shall be fitted with a cage for that portion of its length that is more than 2 m above the base level of the ladder in such a manner that it will catch an employee who loses his grip and falls backwards or sideways off the ladder.

(2) Subject to subsection (5), a fixed ladder that is more than 9 m in length shall have, at intervals of not more than 6 m, a landing or platform that

- is not less than 0.36 m² in area; and
- is fitted at its outer edges with a guardrail.

(3) A fixed ladder, cage, landing or platform referred to in subsection (1) or (2) shall be designed and constructed to withstand all loads that may be imposed on it.

(4) A fixed ladder shall be

- vertical;
- securely held in place at the top and bottom and at intermediate points not more than 3 m apart; and
- fitted with
 - rungs that are at least 150 mm from the wall and spaced at intervals not exceeding 300 mm, and
 - side rails that extend not less than 900 mm above the landing or platform.

(5) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to a fixed ladder that is used with a fall protection system referred to in section 12.10 of Part XII.

Docks, Ramps and Dock Plates

2.9(1) Every loading and unloading dock and ramp shall be

- of sufficient strength to support the maximum load that may be imposed on it;
- free of surface irregularities that may interfere with the safe operation of mobile equipment; and
- fitted around its sides that are not used for loading or unloading with side rails, curbs or rolled edges of sufficient height and strength to prevent mobile equipment from running over the edge.

(2) Every portable ramp and every dock plate shall be

- (a) clearly marked or tagged to indicate the maximum safe load that it is capable of supporting; and
- (b) installed so that it cannot slide, move or otherwise be displaced under the load that may be imposed on it.

Guardrails

2.10(1) Every guardrail shall consist of

- (a) a horizontal top rail not less than 900 mm and not more than 1 100 mm above the base of the guardrail;
- (b) a horizontal intermediate rail spaced midway between the top rail and the base; and
- (c) supporting posts spaced not more than 3 m apart at their centres.

(2) Every guardrail shall be designed to withstand a static load of 890 N applied in any direction at any point on the top rail.

Toe Boards

2.11 Where there is a hazard that tools or other objects may fall from a platform or other raised area onto an employee,

- (a) a toe board that extends from the floor of the platform or other raised area to a height of not less than 125 mm shall be installed; or
- (b) where the tools or other objects are piled to such a height that a toe board referred to in paragraph (1) does not prevent the tools or other objects from falling, a solid or mesh panel shall be installed from the floor to a height of not less than 450 mm.

Housekeeping and Maintenance

2.12(1) Every exterior stairway, walkway, ramp and passageway shall be kept free of accumulations of ice and snow.

(2) All dust, dirt, waste and scrap material in every work place in a building shall be removed as often as is necessary to protect the safety and health of employees and shall be disposed of in such a manner that the safety and health of employees is not endangered.

(3) Every travelled surface in a work place shall be

- (a) slip resistant; and
- (b) maintained free from splinters, holes, loose boards and tiles or similar defects.

2.13 Where a floor in a work place is normally wet and employees in the work place do not use non-slip waterproof footwear, the floor shall be covered with a dry false floor or platform or treated with a non-slip material or substance.

2.14 Where a window on any level above the ground floor level of a building is cleaned, the standards set out in CSA Standard Z91-M1980, Safety Code for Window Cleaning Operations, the English version of which is dated May, 1980 and the French version of which is dated November, 1983 shall be adopted and implemented.

Temporary Heat

2.15(1) Subject to subsection (2), where a salamander or other high capacity portable open-flame heating device is used in an enclosed work place, the heating device shall

- (a) be so located, protected and used that there is no hazard of igniting tarpaulins, wood or other combustible materials adjacent to the heating device;
- (b) be used only when there is ventilation provided;
- (c) be so located as to be protected from damage or overturning; and
- (d) not restrict a means of exit.

(2) Where the heating device referred to in subsection (1) does not provide complete combustion of the fuel used in connection with it, it shall be equipped with a securely supported sheet metal pipe that discharges the products of combustion outside the enclosed work place.

PART III

Temporary Structures and Excavations

Application

3.1 This Part applies to portable ladders, temporary ramps and stairs, temporary elevated work bases used by employees and temporary elevated platforms used for materials.

General

3.2 No employee shall use a temporary structure where it is reasonably practicable to use a permanent structure.

3.3 No employee shall work on a temporary structure in rain, snow, hail or an electrical or wind storm that is likely to be hazardous to the safety or health of the employee, except where the work is required to remove a hazard or to rescue an employee.

3.4 Tools, equipment and materials used on a temporary structure shall be arranged or secured in such a manner that they cannot be knocked off the structure accidentally.

3.5 No employee shall use a temporary structure unless

- (a) he has authority from his employer to use it; and
- (b) he has been trained and instructed in its safe and proper use.

3.6(1) Prior to a work shift, a qualified person shall make a visual safety inspection of every temporary structure to be used during that shift.

(2) Where an inspection made in accordance with subsection (1) reveals a defect or condition that adversely affects the structural integrity of a temporary structure, no employee shall use the temporary structure until the defect or condition is remedied.

Barricades

3.7 Where a vehicle or a pedestrian may come into contact with a temporary structure, a person shall be positioned at the base of the temporary structure or a barricade shall be installed around it to prevent any such contact.

Guardrails and Toe Boards

3.8(1) Guardrails and toe boards shall be installed at every open edge of a platform of a temporary structure.

(2) The guardrails and toe boards referred to in subsection (1) shall meet the standards set out in sections 2.10 and 2.11 of Part II.

Temporary Stairs, Ramps and Platforms

3.9(1) Subject of subsection 3.10(3), temporary stairs, ramps and platforms shall be designed, constructed and maintained to support any load that is likely to be imposed on them and to allow safe passage of persons and equipment on them.

(2) Temporary stairs shall have

- (a) uniform steps in the same flight;
- (b) a slope not exceeding 1.2 in 1; and
- (c) a hand-rail that is not less than 900 mm and not more than 1 100 mm above the stair level on open sides including landings.

(3) Temporary ramps and platforms shall be

- (a) securely fastened in place;
- (b) braced if necessary to ensure their stability; and
- (c) provided with cleats or surfaced in a manner that provides a safe footing for employees.

(4) A temporary ramp shall be so constructed that its slope does not exceed

- (a) where the temporary ramp is installed in the stairwell of a building not exceeding two storeys in height, 1 in 1, if cross cleats are provided at regular intervals not exceeding 300 mm; and
- (b) in any other case, 1 in 3.

Scaffolds

3.10(1) The erection, use, dismantling or removal of a scaffold shall be carried out by or under the supervision of a qualified person.

(2) The footings and supports of every scaffold shall be capable of carrying, without dangerous settling, all loads that are likely to be imposed on them.

(3) Every scaffold shall be capable of supporting at least four times the load that is likely to be imposed on it.

(4) The platform of every scaffold shall be at least 480 mm wide and securely fastened in place.

Portable Ladders

3.11(1) Commercially manufactured portable ladders shall meet the standards set out in CSA Standard CAN3-Z11-M81, Portable Ladders, the English version of which is dated September, 1981, as amended to March 1983 and the French version of which is dated August, 1982, as amended to June, 1983.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), every portable ladder shall, while being used,

- be placed on a firm footing; and
- be secured in such a manner that it cannot be dislodged accidentally from its position.

(3) Where, because of the nature of the location or of the work being done, a portable ladder cannot be securely fastened in place, it shall, while being used, be sloped so that the base of the ladder is not less than one-quarter and not more than one-third of the length of the ladder from a point directly below the top of the ladder and at the same level as the base.

(4) Every portable ladder that provides access from one level to another shall extend at least three rungs above the higher level.

(5) Metal or wire-bound portable ladders shall not be used where there is a hazard that they may come into contact with any live electrical circuit or equipment.

(6) No employee shall work from any of the three top rungs of any single or extension portable ladder or from either of the two top steps of any portable step ladder.

Excavation

3.12(1) Before the commencement of work on a tunnel, excavation or trench, the employer shall mark the location of all underground pipes, cables and conduits in the area where the work is to be done.

(2) Where an excavation or trench constitutes a hazard to employees, a barricade shall be installed around it.

(3) In a tunnel or in an excavation or trench that is more than 1.4 m deep and whose sides are sloped at an angle of 45° or more to the horizontal

- the walls of the tunnel, excavation or trench, and
- the roof of the tunnel

shall be supported by shoring and bracing that is installed as the tunnel, excavation or trench is being excavated.

- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply in respect of a trench where the employer provides a system of shoring composed of steel plates and bracing, welded or bolted together, that can support the walls of the trench from the ground level to the trench bottom and can be moved along as work progresses.
- (5) The installation and removal of the shoring and bracing referred to in subsection (3) shall be performed or supervised by a qualified person.
- (6) Tools, machinery, timber, excavated materials or other objects shall not be placed within 1 m from the edge of an excavation or trench.

Safety Nets

- 3.13(1) Where there is a hazard that tools, equipment or materials may fall onto or from a temporary structure, the employer shall provide a protective structure or a safety net to protect from injury any employee on or below the temporary structure.
- (2) The design, construction and installation of a safety net referred to in subsection (1) shall meet the standards set out in ANSI Standard ANSI A10.11-1979, American National Standard for Safety Nets Used During Construction, Repair and Demolition Operations, dated August 7, 1979.

Housekeeping

- 3.14 Every platform, hand-rail, guardrail and work area on a temporary structure used by an employee shall be kept free of accumulations of ice and snow while the temporary structure is in use.
- 3.15 The floor of a temporary structure used by an employee shall be kept free of grease, oil or other slippery substance and of any material or object that may cause an employee to trip.

PART IV

ELEVATING DEVICES

Application

4.1 This Part does not apply to elevating devices used in the underground workings of mines.

Standards

4.2(1) Every elevating device and every safety device attached thereto shall

- (a) meet the standards set out in the applicable CSA standard referred to in subsection (2) to the extent that is essential for the safety and health of employees; and
- (b) be used, operated and maintained in accordance with the standards set out in the applicable CSA standard referred to in subsection (2).

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the applicable CSA standard for

- (a) elevators, dumbwaiters, escalators and moving walks is CSA Standard CAN3-B44-M85, Safety Code for Elevators, other than clause 9.1.4 thereof, the English version of which is dated November 1985 and the French version of which is dated March 1986;
- (b) manlifts is CSA Standard B311-M1979, Safety Code for Manlifts, the English version of which is dated October, 1979 and the French version of which is dated July, 1984 and Supplement No. 1-1984 to B311-M1979, the English version of which is dated June, 1984 and the French version of which is dated August, 1984; and
- (c) elevating devices for the handicapped is CSA Standard CAN3-B355-M81, Safety Code for Elevating Devices for the Handicapped, the English version of which is dated April, 1981 and the French version of which is dated December, 1981.

Use and Operation

4.3 No elevating device shall be used or operated with a load in excess of the load that it was designed and installed to move safely.

4.4(1) Subject to subsection (3), no elevating device shall be used or placed in service while any safety device attached thereto is inoperative.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), no safety device attached to an elevating device shall be altered, interfered with or rendered inoperative.

(3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to an elevating device or a safety device that is being inspected, tested, repaired or maintained by a qualified person.

Inspection and Testing

4.5 Every elevating device and every safety device attached thereto shall be inspected and tested by a qualified person to determine that the prescribed standards are met

- (a) before the elevating device and the safety device attached thereto are placed in service;
- (b) after an alteration to the elevating device or a safety device attached thereto; and
- (c) once every 12 months.

4.6(1) A record of each inspection and test made in accordance with section 4.5 shall

- (a) be signed by the person who made the inspection and test;
- (b) include the date of the inspection and test and the identification and location of the elevating device and safety device that were inspected and tested; and
- (c) set out the observations of the person inspecting and testing the elevating device and safety device on the safety of the devices.

(2) Every record referred to in subsection (1) shall be made by the employer and kept by him in the work place in which the elevating device is located for a period of two years after the date on which it is signed in accordance with paragraph (1)(a).

Repair and Maintenance

4.7 Repair and maintenance of elevating devices or safety devices attached thereto shall be performed by a qualified person appointed by the employer.

PART V

BOILERS AND PRESSURE VESSELS

Interpretation

5.1 In this Part,

"boiler code" means CSA Standard B51-M1981, Code for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Pressure Vessels, the English version of which is dated March, 1981, as amended to May 1984 and the French version of which is dated September, 1981, as amended to May, 1984; (code concernant les chaudières)

"maximum allowable working pressure" means the maximum allowable working pressure set out in the record referred to in section 5.17; (pression de fonctionnement maximale autorisée)

"maximum temperature" means the maximum temperature set out in the record referred to in section 5.17; (température maximale)

"piping system" means an assembly of pipes, pipe fittings, valves, safety devices, pumps, compressors and other fixed equipment that contains a gas, vapour or liquid and is connected to a boiler or pressure vessel. (réseau de canalisation)

Application

5.2 This Part does not apply to

- (a) a heating boiler that has a heating surface of 3 m² or less;
- (b) a pressure vessel that has a capacity of 40 L or less;
- (c) a pressure vessel that is installed for use at a pressure of 100 kPa or less;
- (d) a pressure vessel that has an internal diameter of 150 mm or less;
- (e) a pressure vessel that has an internal diameter of 600 mm or less and that is used for the storage of hot water;
- (f) a pressure vessel that has an internal diameter of 600 mm or less and that is connected to a water-pumping system containing air that is compressed to serve as a cushion;
- (g) an interprovincial pipeline; or
- (h) a refrigeration plant that has a capacity of 18 kW or less of refrigeration.

Design, Construction, Testing, Inspection and Installation

5.3 Every boiler, pressure vessel and piping system used in a work place shall meet the standards relating to design, construction, testing, inspection and installation set out in clauses 3.8, 3.9, 4.8 to 5.1, 5.3.4 to 6.3, 7.1 and 8.1 of the boiler code, to the extent that is essential for the safety and health of employees.

5.4 Solid fuel fire-tube boilers operating at a pressure over 103 kPa shall be provided with a fusible plug that meets the standards set out in Appendix A-19 to A-20.8 of Section 1 of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, dated July 1, 1983.

5.5(1) Every boiler and pressure vessel shall have at least one safety valve or other equivalent fitting to relieve pressure at or below its maximum allowable working pressure.

(2) Where two or more boilers or pressure vessels are connected to each other and are used at a common operating pressure, they shall each be fitted with one or more safety valves or other equivalent fittings to relieve pressure at or below the maximum allowable working pressure of the boiler or pressure vessel that has the lowest maximum allowable working pressure.

Low-Water Cut-Off Devices

5.6(1) Every steam boiler that is not under continuous attendance by a qualified person shall be equipped with a low-water fuel cut-off device that serves no other purpose.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), where an automatically fired hot-water boiler is installed in a forced circulation system and is not under continuous attendance by a qualified person, the boiler shall be equipped with a low-water fuel cut-off device.

(3) Where two or more hot-water boilers of the coil or fintube type are installed in one system, a low-water fuel cut-off device is not required on each boiler if

- the low-water fuel cut-off device is installed on the main water outlet header; and
- a flow switch that will cut off the fuel supply to the burner is installed in the outlet piping on each boiler.

(4) A low-water fuel cut-off device referred to in this section and a flow switch referred to in paragraph (3)(b) shall be installed in such a manner that

- they cannot be rendered inoperative; and
- they can be tested under operating conditions.

Use, Operation, Repair, Alteration and Maintenance

5.7(1) In this section, "qualified person" means a person recognized under the laws of the province in which the boiler, pressure vessel or piping system is located as qualified to inspect boilers, pressure vessels or piping systems.

(2) No person shall use a boiler, pressure vessel or piping system unless it has been inspected by a qualified person in accordance with subsection (3).

(3) A qualified person shall

- inspect every boiler, pressure vessel and piping system
 - after installation;
 - after any welding, alteration or repair is carried out on it, and
 - in accordance with sections 5.12 to 5.14 and 5.16; and
- make a record of each inspection in accordance with section 5.17.

5.8 Every boiler, pressure vessel and piping system in use at a work place shall be operated, maintained and repaired by a qualified person.

5.9 All repairs and welding of boilers, pressure vessels and piping systems shall be carried out in accordance with the standards referred to in clauses 5.1, 6.1 and 7.1 of the boiler code.

5.10 No person shall alter, interfere with or render inoperative any fitting attached to a boiler or pressure vessel except for the purpose of adjusting or testing the fitting.

5.11 The factor of safety for a high-pressure lap-seam riveted boiler shall be increased by at least 0.1 each year after 20 years of use and, if the boiler is relocated at any time, it shall not be operated at a pressure higher than 103 kPa.

Inspections

5.12(1) Subject to sections 5.13 and 5.14, every boiler, pressure vessel and piping system in use in a work place shall be inspected by a qualified person as frequently as is necessary to ensure that the boiler, pressure vessel or piping system is safe for its intended use.

(2) Every boiler in use in a work place shall be inspected

- externally, at least once each year; and
- internally, at least once every two years.

5.13(1) Every pressure vessel in use in a work place, other than a pressure vessel that is buried, shall be inspected

- externally, at least once each year; and
- subject to subsections (2) and (3), internally, at least once every two years.

(2) Where a pressure vessel is used to store anhydrous ammonia, the internal inspection referred to in paragraph (1)(b) may be replaced by an internal inspection conducted once every five years if, at the same time, a hydrostatic test at a pressure equal to one and one-half times the maximum allowable working pressure is conducted.

(3) Air reservoirs used for stationary or portable purposes in the railway industry, instead of being inspected in accordance with subsection (1) and a record completed in accordance with section 5.17 may be inspected, tested and a record made in accordance with the Air Reservoirs Other Than on Motive Power Equipment Regulations.

5.14(1) Subject to subsection (3), Halon 1301 and Halon 1211 containers shall not be recharged without a test of container strength and a complete visual inspection being carried out, if more than five years have elapsed since the date of the last test and inspection.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), Halon 1301 and Halon 1211 containers that have been continuously in service without discharging may be retained in service for a maximum of 20 years from the date of the last test and inspection at which time they shall be emptied, retested, subjected to a complete visual inspection and re-marked before being placed back in service.

(3) Where a Halon 1301 or Halon 1211 container has been subjected to unusual corrosion, shock or vibration, a visual inspection and a test of container strength shall be carried out.

(4) A Halon 1301 and Halon 1211 container shall be tested by non-destructive test methods such as hydrostatic testing and the containers shall be thoroughly dried before being filled.

Buried Pressure Vessels

5.16(1) Where a pressure vessel is buried, the installation shall conform to the standards set out in clauses A1.1(a) to (g), (i) to (k) and (n) of Appendix A to the boiler code.

(2) Before backfilling is done over a pressure vessel, notice of the proposed backfilling shall be given to the regional safety officer.

(3) Where test plates are used as an indication of corrosion of a buried pressure vessel, the test plates and, subject to subsection (4), the pressure vessel shall be completely uncovered and inspected by a qualified person at least once every three years.

(4) Where the test plates on an inspection referred to in subsection (3) show no appreciable corrosion, the pressure vessel may be completely uncovered and inspected at intervals exceeding three years if the employer notifies the regional safety officer of the condition of the test plates and of the proposed inspection schedule for the pressure vessel.

(5) Every buried pressure vessel shall be completely uncovered and inspected at least every 15 years.

Records

5.17(1) A record of each inspection carried out under sections 5.7 and 5.12 to 5.16 shall be completed by the person who carried out the inspection.

(2) Every record referred to in subsection (1)

- (a) shall be signed by the person who carried out the inspection; and
- (b) shall include
 - (i) the date of the inspection,
 - (ii) the identification and location of the boiler, pressure vessel or piping system that was inspected,
 - (iii) the maximum allowable working pressure and the maximum temperature at which the boiler or pressure vessel may be operated,
 - (iv) a declaration as to whether the boiler, pressure vessel or piping system meets the standards prescribed by this Part,
 - (v) a declaration as to whether, in the opinion of the person carrying out the inspection, the boiler, pressure vessel or piping system is safe for its intended use, and
 - (vi) any other observation that the person considers relevant to the safety of employees.

(3) The employer shall keep every record referred to in subsection (1) for a period of 10 years after the inspection is made at the work place in which the boiler, pressure vessel or piping system is located.

PART VI
LIGHTING
Interpretation

6.1(1) In this Part,

"aerodrome apron" means that part of a land aerodrome intended to accommodate the loading and unloading of passengers and cargo and the refuelling, servicing, maintenance and parking of aircraft; (aire de traffic)
"aircraft stand" means that part of an aerodrome apron intended to be used for the parking of aircraft for the purpose of loading or unloading passengers and providing ground services; (poste de stationnement)
"primary grain elevator" means a grain elevator the principal use of which is the receiving of grain directly from producers for storage or forwarding; (installation primaire)
"task position" means a position at which a visual task is performed; (poste de travail)
"VDT" means a visual display terminal. (TEV)

(2) For the purposes of this Part, 1 lx is equal to .0929 fc.

Application

6.2 This Part does not apply in respect of lighting in any underground portion of a coal mine.

Measurement of Average Levels of Lighting

6.3 For the purposes of sections 6.4 to 6.10, the average level of lighting at a task position or in an area shall be determined

- (a) by making four measurements at different places representative of the level of lighting at the task position or, in an area, representative of the level of lighting 1 m above the floor of the area; and
- (b) by dividing the aggregate of the results of those measurements by four.

Lighting - Office Areas

6.4 The average level of lighting at a task position or in an area set out in column I of an item of Schedule I, other than a task position or area referred to in section 6.7 or 6.9, shall not be less than the level set out in column II of that item.

Lighting - Industrial Areas

6.5 The average level of lighting in an area set out in column I of an item of Schedule II, other than an area referred to in section 6.7 or 6.9, shall not be less than the level set out in column II of that item.

Lighting - General Areas

6.6 The average level of lighting in an area set out in column I of an item of Schedule III, other than an area referred to in section 6.7 or 6.9, shall not be less than the level set out in column II of that item.

Lighting - VDT

6.7(1) The average level of lighting at a task position or in an area set out in column I of an item of Schedule IV shall not be more than the level set out in column II of that item.

(2) Reflection glare on a VDT screen shall be reduced to the point where an employee at a task position is able to

- read every portion of any text displayed on the screen; and
- see every portion of the visual display on the screen.

(3) Where VDT work requires the reading of a document, supplementary lighting shall be provided where necessary to give a level of lighting of at least 500 lx on the document.

Lighting - Aerodrome Aprons and Aircraft Stands

6.8(1) Subject to subsection (2), the average level of lighting at a task position on an aerodrome apron shall not be less than 10 lx.

(2) The average level of lighting at a task position on an aircraft stand shall not be less than 20 lx.

Lighting - Artefactual Exhibits and Archival Materials

6.9 The average level of lighting in an area in which artefactual exhibits or archival materials are handled or stored shall not be less than 50 lx.

Emergency Lighting

6.10(1) Emergency lighting shall be provided to illuminate the following areas within buildings:

- exits and corridors;
- principal routes providing access to exits in open floor areas; and
- floor areas where employees normally congregate.

(2) Except in the case of a primary grain elevator in which hand-held lamps are used for emergency lighting, all emergency lighting provided in accordance with subsection (1) shall

- (a) operate automatically in the event that the regular power supply to the building is interrupted;
- (b) provide an average level of lighting of not less than 10 lx; and
- (c) be independent of the regular power source.

(3) Where a generator is used as a power source for emergency lighting, the inspection, testing and maintenance of the generator shall be in accordance with the requirements referred to in Section 6.7 of the National Fire Code, as amended from time to time.

(4) Where a central storage battery system is used as a power source for emergency lighting or where emergency lighting is provided by a self-contained emergency lighting unit, the battery system or the unit shall be tested

- (a) monthly by hand; and
- (b) annually under simulated power failure or electrical fault conditions.

(5) Where a battery, other than a hermetically sealed battery, is tested in accordance with paragraph (4) (a), the electrolyte level of the battery shall be checked and, if necessary, adjusted to the proper level.

(6) Where a self-contained emergency lighting unit is tested in accordance with paragraph (4) (b), all lamps forming part of the unit shall be operated for the time period set out in Sentence 3.2.7.3 (2) of the National Building Code, as amended from time to time, that is applicable to the class of buildings to which the building in which the unit is installed belongs.

(7) Every employer shall make a record of the results of each test performed in accordance with subsection (3) or (4) and keep the record for two years after the test.

Minimum Levels of Lighting

6.11(1) Subject to subsections (2) to (4), the level of lighting at any place at a task position or in an area that may be measured for the purposes of section 6.3 shall not be less than one third of the level of lighting prescribed by this Part for that task position or area.

(2) The level of lighting at any place at a task position or in an area set out in column I of item 8 or 9 of Schedule III or column I of item 1 of Schedule IV that may be measured for the purposes of section 6.3 shall not be less than one tenth of the level of lighting prescribed by this Part for that task position or area.

- (3) The level of lighting at any place at a task position referred to in section 6.8 that may be measured for the purposes of section 6.3 shall not be less than one quarter of the level of lighting prescribed by this Part for that task position.
- (4) In a building the construction of which is commenced after October 31, 1990, the level of emergency lighting at any place in an area referred to in subsection 6.10(1) that may be measured for the purposes of section 6.3 shall not be less than 0.25 lx.

SCHEDULE I (Section 6.4)

LEVELS OF LIGHTING IN OFFICE AREAS

Item	Column I Task position or area	Column II Level in Lx
1.	DESK WORK	
	(a) Task positions at which cartography, designing, drafting, plan-reading or other very difficult visual tasks are performed	1 000
	(b) Task positions at which business machines are operated or stenography, accounting, typing, filing, clerking, billing, continuous reading or writing or other difficult visual tasks are performed	500
2.	OTHER OFFICE WORK	
	Conference and interview rooms, file storage areas, switchboard or reception areas or other areas where ordinary visual tasks are performed	300
3.	SERVICE AREAS	
	(a) Stairways and corridors that are	
	(i) used frequently	100
	(ii) used infrequently	50
	(b) Stairways that are used only in emergencies	30

SCHEDULE II (Section 6.5)

LEVELS OF LIGHTING IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS

Item	Column I Area	Column II Level in Lx
1.	GARAGES	
	(a) Main repair and maintenance areas, other than those referred to in paragraph (b)	300
	(b) Main repair and maintenance areas used for repairing and maintaining cranes, bulldozers and other major equipment	150
	(c) General work areas adjacent to a main repair and maintenance area referred to in paragraph (b)	50
	(d) Fuelling areas	150
	(e) Battery rooms	100
	(f) Other areas in which there is	
	(i) a high or moderate level of activity	100
	(ii) a low level of activity	50
2.	LABORATORIES	
	(a) Areas in which instruments are read and where errors in such reading may be hazardous to the safety or health of an employee	750
	(b) Areas in which a hazardous substance is handled	500
	(c) Areas in which laboratory work requiring close and prolonged attention is performed	500
	(d) Areas in which other laboratory work is performed	300

SCHEDULE II - continued
(Section 6.5)

LEVELS OF LIGHTING IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS - continued

Item	Column I	Column II
	Area	Level in Lx
3. LOADING PLATFORMS, STORAGE ROOMS AND WAREHOUSES		
(a)	Active areas in which packages are frequently checked and sorted	250
(b)	Areas in which packages are infrequently checked and sorted	75
(c)	Docks (indoor and outdoor), piers and other locations where packages and containers are loaded or unloaded	150
(d)	Areas in which grain and granular material are loaded or unloaded in bulk	30
(e)	Areas in which goods are stored in bulk or where goods in storage are all of one kind	30
(f)	Areas where goods in storage are of different kinds	75
(g)	Any other area	10
4. MACHINE AND WOODWORKING SHOPS		
(a)	Areas in which medium or fine bench or machine work is performed	500
(b)	Areas in which rough bench or machine work is performed	300
(c)	Any other area	200

SCHEDULE II - continued
(Section 6.5)

LEVELS OF LIGHTING IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS - continued

Item	Area	Column I	Column II
			Level in Lx
5.	MANUFACTURING AND PROCESSING AREAS		
	(a) Major control rooms or rooms with dial displays		500
	(b) Areas in which a hazardous substance is processed, manufactured or used		
	(i) in main work areas		500
	(ii) in surrounding areas		200
	(c) Areas in which substances that are not hazardous substances are processed, manufactured or used or where automatically controlled equipment operates		
	(i) in main work areas		100
	(ii) in surrounding areas		50
6.	SERVICE AREAS		
	(a) Stairways and elevating devices that are		
	(i) used frequently		100
	(ii) used infrequently		50
	(b) Stairways that are used only in emergencies		30
	(c) Corridors and aisles that are used by pedestrians and mobile equipment		
	(i) at main intersections		100
	(ii) at other locations		50

SCHEDULE II - (concluded)
(Section 6.5)

LEVELS OF LIGHTING IN INDUSTRIAL AREAS - (concluded)

	Column I	Column II
Item	Area	Level in Lx
6. SERVICE AREAS (cont'd)		
	(d) Corridors and aisles that are used by mobile equipment only	50
	(e) Corridors and aisles that are used by pedestrians only and are	
	(i) used frequently	50
	(ii) used infrequently	30

SCHEDULE III
(Section 6.6)

LEVELS OF LIGHTING - GENERAL AREAS

Item	Column I Area	Column II Level in Lx
1.	BUILDING EXTERIORS	
	(a) Entrances and exits that are	
	(i) used frequently	100
	(ii) used infrequently	50
	(b) Pedestrian walkways	
	(i) at vehicular intersections	30
	(ii) at other locations	10
	(c) Areas used by pedestrians and mobile equipment in which there is	
	(i) a high or moderate level of activity	20
	(ii) a low level of activity	10
	(d) Storage areas in which there is	
	(i) a high or moderate level of activity	30
	(ii) a low level of activity	10
2.	FIRST AID ROOMS	
	(a) In treatment and examination area	1 000
	(b) In other areas	500
3.	FOOD PREPARATION AREAS	500
4.	PERSONAL SERVICE ROOMS	200
5.	BOILER ROOMS	200

SCHEDULE III (concluded)
(Section 6.6)

LEVELS OF LIGHTING - GENERAL AREAS (concluded)

	Column I	Column II
Item	Area	Level in Lx
6.	ROOMS IN WHICH PRINCIPAL HEATING, VENTILATION OR AIR CONDITIONING EQUIPMENT IS INSTALLED	50
7.	EMERGENCY SHOWER FACILITIES AND EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT LOCATIONS	50
8.	PARKING AREAS	
	(a) Covered	50
	(b) Open	10
9.	LOBBIES AND ATRIA	100

SCHEDULE IV
(Section 6.7(1))

LEVELS OF LIGHTING - VDT WORK

	Column I	Column II
Item	Task position or area	Level in Lx
1.	VDT WORK	
	(a) Task positions at which data entry and retrieval work is performed intermittently	500
	(b) Task positions at which data entry work is performed exclusively	750
	(c) Air traffic controller areas	100
	(d) Telephone operator areas	300

PART VII
LEVELS OF SOUND
Interpretation

7.1 In this Part,

"A-weighted sound pressure level" means a sound pressure level as determined by a measurement system which includes an A-weighting filter that meets the requirements set out in the International Electrotechnical Commission Standard 651 (1979), **Sound Level Meters**, as amended from time to time; (*niveau de pression acoustique pondérée A*)

"dBA" means decibel A-weighted and is a unit of A-weighted sound pressure level; (**dBA**)

"large truck" means a truck with a gross vehicle weight of more than 4 500 kg that is designed primarily for transporting goods and that is operated primarily on public roads; (*poids lourd*)

"noise exposure level ($L_{ex,8}$)" means 10 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the time integral over any 24 hour period of a squared A-weighted sound pressure divided by 8, the reference sound pressure being 20 uPa; (*niveau d'exposition ($L_{ex,8}$)*)

"sound level meter" means a device for measuring sound pressure level that meets the performance requirements for a Type 2 instrument as specified in the International Electrotechnical Commission Standard 651 (1979), **Sound Level Meters**, as amended from time to time; (*sonomètre*)

"sound pressure level" means 20 times the logarithm to the base 10 of the ratio of the root mean square pressure of a sound to the reference sound pressure of 20 uPa, expressed in decibels. (*niveau de pression acoustique*)

Measurement and Calculation of Exposure

7.2(1) For the purposes of this Part, the exposure of an employee to sound shall be measured using an instrument that

- (a) is recommended for that measurement in clause 4.3 of CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z107.56-M86, **Procedures for the Measurement of Occupational Noise Exposure**, as amended from time to time; and
- (b) meets the requirements for such an instrument set out in clause 4 of the Standard referred to in paragraph (a).

- (2) The exposure of an employee to sound shall be measured in accordance with clauses 5, 6.4.1, 6.4.4, 6.5.2, 6.5.4, 6.6.2 and 6.6.4 of the Standard referred to in paragraph (1) (a).
- (3) For the purposes of this Part, the measurement and calculation of the noise exposure level ($L_{Ex,8}$) to which an employee is exposed shall take into account the exposure of the employee to A-weighted sound pressure levels of 74 dBA and greater.
- (4) The measurement and calculation of the noise exposure level ($L_{Ex,8}$) referred to in subsection (3) may also take into account the exposure of the employee to A-weighted sound pressure levels that are less than 74 dBA.

Hazard Investigation

- 7.3(1)** Where an employee in a work place may be exposed to an A-weighted sound pressure level equal to or greater than 84 dBA for a duration that is likely to endanger the employee's hearing, the employer shall, without delay,
 - (a) appoint a qualified person to carry out an investigation of the degree of exposure; and
 - (b) notify the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative, if either exists, of the investigation and the name of the person appointed to carry out the investigation.
- (2)** Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of an employee engaged in the operation of a large truck.
- (3)** For the purposes of subsection (1), the measurement of the A-weighted sound pressure level in a work place shall be performed instantaneously, during normal working conditions, using the slow response setting of a sound level meter.
- (4)** In the investigation referred to in subsection (1), the following matters shall be considered:
 - (a) the sources of sound in the work place;
 - (b) the A-weighted sound pressure levels to which the employee is likely to be exposed and the duration of such exposure;
 - (c) the methods being used to reduce this exposure;
 - (d) whether the exposure of the employee is likely to exceed the limits prescribed by paragraph 7.4(1) (a); and
 - (e) whether the employee is likely to be exposed to a noise exposure level ($L_{Ex,8}$) equal to or greater than 84 dBA.

(5) On completion of the investigation and after consultation with the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative, if either exists, the person appointed to carry out the investigation shall set out in a written report signed and dated by the person

- (a) observations respecting the matters considered in accordance with subsection (4);
- (b) recommendations respecting the measures that should be taken in order to comply with sections 7.4 to 7.8; and
- (c) recommendations respecting the use of hearing protectors by employees who are exposed to a noise exposure level ($L_{ex,8}$) equal to or greater than 84 dBA and not greater than 87 dBA.

(6) The report shall be kept by the employer at the work place in respect of which it applies for a period of ten years after the date of the report.

(7) Where it is stated in the report that an employee is likely to be exposed to a noise exposure level ($L_{ex,8}$) equal to or greater than 84 dBA, the employer shall, without delay,

- (a) post and keep posted a copy of the report in a conspicuous place in the work place in respect of which it applies; and
- (b) provide the employee with written information describing the hazards associated with exposure to high levels of sound.

Limits of Exposure

7.4(1) No employee in a work place, other than an employee referred to in subsection (2), shall, in any 24 hour period, be exposed to

- (a) an A-weighted sound pressure level set out in column I of Schedule I for a duration of exposure exceeding the applicable duration set out in column II; or
- (b) a noise exposure level ($L_{ex,8}$) that exceeds 87 dBA.

(2) No employee who operates a large truck shall, in any 24 hour period, be exposed to an A-weighted sound pressure level set out in column I of Schedule II for a duration of exposure exceeding the applicable duration set out in column II.

Reduction of Sound Exposure

7.5 In so far as is reasonably practicable, every employer shall, by engineering controls or other physical means other than hearing protectors, reduce the exposure to sound of employees to whom subsection 7.4(1) applies to a level that does not exceed the limits prescribed by that subsection.

Report to Regional Safety Officer

7.6 Where it is not reasonably practicable, without providing hearing protectors, for an employer to maintain the exposure to sound of an employee to whom subsection 7.4(1) applies at a level that does not exceed the limits prescribed by that subsection, the employer shall, without delay,

- (a) make a report in writing to the regional safety officer setting out the reasons why it is not reasonably practicable to do so; and
- (b) provide a copy of the report to the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative, if either exists.

Hearing Protection

7.7(1) When an employer is required to make a report pursuant to section 7.6, the employer shall, as soon as is reasonably practicable, provide every employee whose exposure to sound is likely to exceed the limits prescribed by subsection 7.4(1) with a hearing protector that

- (a) meets the requirements set out in CSA Standard Z94.2-M1984, **Hearing Protectors**, as amended from time to time; and
- (b) prevents the employee using the hearing protector from being exposed to a level of sound that exceeds the limits prescribed by subsection 7.4(1).

(2) Where an employer provides a hearing protector to an employee pursuant to subsection (1), the employer shall

- (a) in consultation with the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative, if either exists, formulate a program to train the employee in the fit, care and use of the hearing protector; and
- (b) implement the program.

(3) Every person, other than an employee, who is granted access by an employer to a work place where the person is likely to be exposed to a level of sound that exceeds the limits prescribed by subsection 7.4(1) shall use a hearing protector that meets the requirements of the standard referred to in paragraph (1) (a).

Warning Signs

7.8(1) At every work place, other than a large truck, where an employee may be exposed to an A-weighted sound pressure level greater than 87 dBA, the employer shall, at conspicuous locations within the work place, post and keep posted signs warning of a potentially hazardous level of sound in the work place.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), the measurement of the A-weighted sound pressure level in a work place shall be performed instantaneously, during normal working conditions, using the slow response setting of a sound level meter.

SCHEDULE I
(*Subsection 7.4(1)*)

**MAXIMUM DURATION OF EXPOSURE TO
A-WEIGHTED SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS
IN THE WORKPLACE**

Column I	Column II
A-weighted sound pressure level (dBA)	Maximum duration of exposure in hours per employee per 24 hour period
87	8.0
88	6.4
89	5.0
90	4.0
91	3.2
92	2.5
93	2.0
94	1.6
95	1.3
96	1.0
97	0.80
98	0.64
99	0.50
100	0.40
101	0.32
102	0.25
103	0.20
104	0.16
105	0.13
106	0.10
107	0.080
108	0.064
109	0.050
110	0.040
111	0.032
112	0.025
113	0.020
114	0.016
115	0.013
116	0.010
117	0.008
118	0.006
119	0.005
120	0.004

SCHEDULE II
(Subsection 7.4(2))

**MAXIMUM PERMITTED DURATION OF EXPOSURE
TO A-WEIGHTED SOUND PRESSURE LEVELS
IN THE WORKPLACE**

Column I	Column II
A-weighted sound pressure level (dBA)	Maximum duration of exposure in hours per employee per 24 hour period
90	8.0
92	6.0
95	4.0
97	3.0
100	2.0
102	1.5
105	1.0
110	0.5
115	0.25
Greater than 115	0

PART VIII

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Interpretation

8.1 In this Part,

"Canadian Electrical Code" means

(a) CSA Standard C22.1-1986, Safety Standard for Electrical Installations, dated January, 1986, and

(b) CSA Standard C22.3 No. 1-M1979, Overhead Systems and Underground Systems, dated April, 1979; (Code canadien de l'électricité)

"control device" means a device that will safely disconnect electrical equipment from its source of energy; (dispositif de commande)

"electrical equipment" means equipment for the generation, distribution or use of electricity; (outillage électrique)

"guarantor" means a person who gives a guarantee of isolation; (garant)

"person in charge" means an employee who supervises employees performing work on or a live test of isolated electrical equipment. (responsable)

Application

8.2 This Part does not apply

(a) to the underground workings of mines; or

(b) to hearing aids, watches or other electrically powered devices that have an amperage and voltage that are not dangerous to employees.

Standards

8.3(1) The design, construction and installation of all electrical equipment shall meet the standards set out in the Canadian Electrical Code to the extent that is essential for the safety and health of employees.

(2) The operation and maintenance of all electrical equipment shall meet the standards set out in the Canadian Electrical Code.

Safety Procedures

8.4(1) All testing or work performed on electrical equipment shall be performed by a qualified person or an employee under the direct supervision of a qualified person.

(2) Where the electrical equipment has a voltage in excess of 5,200 V between any two conductors or in excess of 3,000 V between any conductor and ground,

- (a) the qualified person or the employee referred to in subsection (1) shall use such insulated protection equipment and tools as will protect him from injury during the performance of the work; and
- (b) the employee referred to in subsection (1) shall be instructed and trained in the use of the insulated protection equipment and tools.

8.5(1) Where electrical equipment is live or may become live, no employee shall work on the equipment unless

- (a) the employer has instructed the employee in procedures that are safe for work on live conductors;
- (b) a safety ground is connected to the equipment; or
- (c) the equipment is isolated.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), where an employee is working on or near electrical equipment that is live or may become live, the electrical equipment shall be guarded.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), where it is not practicable for electrical equipment referred to in subsection (2) to be guarded, the employer shall take measures to protect the employee from injury by insulating the equipment from the employee or the employee from ground.

(4) Where live electrical equipment is not guarded or insulated in accordance with subsection (2) or (3) or where the employee referred to in subsection (3) is not insulated from ground, no employee shall work so near to any live part of the electrical equipment that is within a voltage range listed in column I of an item of the schedule to this Part that the distance between the body of the employee or any thing with which the employee is in contact and the live part of the equipment is less than

- (a) the distance set out in column II of that item, where the employee is not a qualified person; or
- (b) the distance set out in column III of that item, where the employee is a qualified person.

(5) No employee shall work near a live part of any electrical equipment referred to in subsection (4) where there is a hazard that an unintentional movement by the employee would bring any part of his body or any thing with which he is in contact closer to that live part than the distance referred to in that subsection.

8.6 No employee shall work on or near high voltage electrical equipment unless he is authorized to do so by his employer.

8.7 A legible sign with the words "Danger--High Voltage" and "Danger--Haut Tension" in letters that are not less than 50 mm in height on a contrasting background shall be posted in a conspicuous place at every approach to live high voltage electrical equipment.

Safety Watcher

8.8(1) Where an employee is working on or near live electrical equipment and, because of the nature of the work or the condition or location of the work place, it is necessary for the safety of the employee that the work be observed by a person not engaged in the work, the employer shall appoint a safety watcher

(a) to warn all employees in the work place of the hazard; and
(b) to ensure that all safety precautions and procedures are complied with.

(2) A safety watcher shall be

(a) informed of his duties as a safety watcher and of the hazard involved in the work;
(b) trained and instructed in the procedures to follow in the event of an emergency;
(c) authorized to stop immediately any part of the work that he considers dangerous; and
(d) free of any other duties that might interfere with his duties as a safety watcher.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), an employer may appoint himself as a safety watcher.

Coordination of Work

8.9 Where an employee is working on or in connection with electrical equipment, that employee and every other person who is so working, including every safety watcher, shall be fully informed by the employer with respect to the safe coordination of their work.

Poles and Elevated Structures

8.10(1) Before an employee climbs a pole or elevated structure that is used to support electrical equipment, the employer shall give instructions and training to the employee respecting inspections and tests of the pole or structure to be carried out before the pole or structure is climbed.

(2) Where, as a result of an inspection or test of a pole or elevated structure referred to in subsection (1), it appears to an employee that the pole or structure will be safe for climbing only when temporary supports have been installed, pike-poles alone shall not be used for such supports.

(3) No employee shall work on any pole or elevated structure referred to in subsection (1) unless he has been instructed and trained in the rescue of employees who may be injured in the course of the work.

8.11 Every pole or elevated structure that is embedded in the ground and is used to support electrical equipment shall meet the standards set out in

- CSA Standard CAN3-015-M83, Wood Utility Poles ad Reinforcing Studs, dated January, 1983; or
- CSA Standard A14-M1979, Concrete Poles, dated September, 1979.

Isolation of Electrical Equipment

8.12(1) Before an employee isolates electrical equipment or changes or terminates the isolation of electrical equipment, the employer shall issue written instructions with respect to the procedures to be followed for the safe performance of that work.

(2) The instructions referred to in subsection (1) shall be signed by the employer and shall specify

- the date and hour when the instructions are issued;
- the date and hour of the commencement and of the termination of the period during which the instructions are to be followed;
- the name of the employee to whom the instructions are issued; and
- where the instructions are in respect of the operation of a control device that affects the isolation of the electrical equipment,
 - the device to which the instructions apply, and
 - where applicable, the correct sequence of procedures.

(3) A copy of the instructions referred to in subsection (1) shall be shown and explained to the employee.

(4) The instructions referred to in subsection (1) shall be kept readily available for examination by employees for the period referred to in paragraph (2)(b) and thereafter shall be kept by the employer for a period of one year at his place of business nearest to the work place in which the electrical equipment is located.

8.13(1) Subject to subsection (4), no work on or live test of isolated electrical equipment shall be performed unless

- isolation of the equipment has been confirmed by test; and
- the employer has determined, on the basis of visual observation, that every control device and every locking device necessary to establish and maintain the isolation of the equipment
 - is set in the safe position with the disconnecting contacts of control devices safely separated or, in the case of a draw-out type electrical switch gear, is withdrawn to its full extent from the contacts of the electrical switch gear,
 - is locked out, and
 - bears a distinctive tag or sign designed to notify persons that operation of the control device and movement of the locking device are prohibited during the performance of the work or live test.

- (2) Where more than one employee is performing any work on or live test of isolated electrical equipment, a separate tag or sign for each such employee shall be attached to each control device and locking device referred to in subsection (1).
- (3) The tag or sign referred to in subparagraph (1)(b)(iii) or subsection (2) shall
 - (a) contain the words "DO NOT OPERATE -- DÉFENSE D'ACTIONNER" or display a symbol conveying the same meaning;
 - (b) show the date and hour that the control device and the locking device referred to in paragraph (1)(b) were set in the safe position or were withdrawn to their full extent from the contacts;
 - (c) show the name of the employee performing the work or live test;
 - (d) where used in connection with a live test, be distinctively marked as a testing tag or sign;
 - (e) be removed only by the employee performing the work or live test; and
 - (f) be used for no purpose other than the purpose referred to in paragraph (1)(b)(iii).
- (4) Where, because of the nature of the work in which the electrical equipment is being used, it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), no work on or live test of electrical equipment shall be performed unless a guarantee of isolation referred to in section 8.14 is given to the person in charge.

Guarantees of Isolation for Electrical Equipment

- 8.14(1)** No employee shall give or receive a guarantee of isolation for electrical equipment unless he is authorized in writing by his employer to give or receive a guarantee of isolation.
- (2) Not more than one employee shall give a guarantee of isolation for a piece of electrical equipment for the same period of time.
- (3) Before an employee performs work on or a live test of isolated electrical equipment, the person in charge shall receive from the guarantor
 - (a) a written guarantee of isolation; or
 - (b) where it is not practicable for him to receive a written guarantee of isolation, an oral guarantee of isolation.
- (4) A written guarantee of isolation referred to in paragraph (3)(a) shall be signed by the guarantor and the person in charge and shall contain the following information:
 - (a) the date and hour when the guarantee of isolation is given to the person in charge;
 - (b) the date and hour when the electrical equipment will become isolated;
 - (c) the date and hour when the isolation will be terminated, if known;
 - (d) the procedures by which isolation is assured;

- (e) the name of the guarantor and the person in charge; and
- (f) a statement as to whether live tests are to be performed.

(5) Where an oral guarantee of isolation referred to in paragraph (3)(b) is given, a written record thereof shall forthwith

- (a) be made by the guarantor; and
- (b) be made and signed by the person in charge.

(6) A written record referred to in subsection (5) shall contain the information referred to in subsection (4).

(7) Every written guarantee of isolation and every written record referred to in subsection (5) shall be

- (a) kept by the person in charge readily available for examination by the employee performing the work of live test until the work or live test is completed;
- (b) given to the employer when the work or live test is completed; and
- (c) kept by the employer for a period of one year after the completion of the work or live test at his place of business nearest to the work place in which the electrical equipment is located.

8.15 Where a written guarantee of isolation or a written record of an oral guarantee of isolation is given to a person in charge and the person in charge is replaced at the work place by another person in charge before the guarantee has terminated, the other person in charge shall sign the written guarantee of isolation or written record of the oral guarantee of isolation.

8.16 Before an employee gives a guarantee of isolation for electrical equipment that obtains all or any portion of its electrical energy from a source that is not under his direct control, the employee shall obtain a guarantee of isolation in respect of the source from the person who is in direct control thereof and is authorized to give the guarantee in respect thereof.

Live Test

8.17(1) No employee shall give a guarantee of isolation for the performance of a live test on isolated electrical equipment unless

- (a) any other guarantee of isolation given in respect of the electrical equipment for any part of the period for which the guarantee of isolation is given is terminated;
- (b) every person to whom the other guarantee of isolation referred to in paragraph (a) was given has been informed of its termination; and
- (c) any live test to be performed on the electrical equipment will not be hazardous to the safety or health of the person performing the live test.

(2) Every person performing a live test shall warn all persons who, during or as a result of the test, are likely to be exposed to a hazard.

Termination of Guarantee of Isolation

8.18(1) Every person in charge shall, when work on or a live test of isolated electrical equipment is completed,

- (a) inform the guarantor thereof; and
- (b) make and sign a record in writing containing the date and hour when he so informed the guarantor and the name of the guarantor.

(2) On receipt of the information referred to in subsection (1), the guarantor shall make and sign a record in writing containing

- (a) the date and hour when the work or live test was completed; and
- (b) the name of the person in charge.

(3) The records referred to in subsections (1) and (2) shall be kept by the employer for a period of one year after the date of signature thereof at his place of business nearest to the work place in which the electrical equipment is located.

Safety Grounding

8.19(1) No employee shall attach a safety ground to electrical equipment unless he has tested the electrical equipment and has established that it is isolated.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of electrical equipment that is grounded by means of a grounding switch that is an integral part of the equipment.

8.20(1) Subject to subsection (2), no work shall be performed on any electrical equipment in an area in which is located

- (a) a grounding bus,
- (b) a station grounding network,
- (c) a neutral conductor,
- (d) temporary phase grounding, or
- (e) a metal structure

unless the equipment referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e) is connected to a common grounding network.

(2) Where, after the connections referred to in subsection (1) are made, a safety ground is required to ensure the safety of an employee working on the electrical equipment referred to in that subsection, the safety ground shall be connected to the common grounding network.

8.21 Every conducting part of a safety ground on isolated electrical equipment shall have sufficient current carrying capacity to conduct the maximum current that is likely to be carried on any part of the equipment for such time as is necessary to permit operation of any device that is installed on the electrical equipment so that, in the event of a short circuit or other electrical current overload, the electrical equipment is automatically disconnected from its source of electrical energy.

8.22(1) For the purposes of subsection (2), a "point of safety grounding" means

- (a) a grounding bus, a station grounding network, a neutral conductor, a metal structure or an aerial ground, or
- (b) one or more metal rods that are not less than 16 mm in diameter and are driven not less than 1 m into undisturbed compact earth at a minimum distance of 4.5 m from the base of the pole, structure, apparatus or other thing to which the electrical equipment is attached or from the area where persons on the ground work and in a direction away from the main work area. (point de mise à la terre)

(2) No safety ground shall be attached to or disconnected from isolated electrical equipment except in accordance with the following requirements:

- (a) the safety ground shall, to the extent that is practicable, be attached to the pole, structure, apparatus or other thing to which the electrical equipment is attached;
- (b) all isolated conductors, neutral conductors and all non-insulated surfaces of the electrical equipment shall be short-circuited, electrically bonded together and attached by a safety ground to a point of safety grounding in a manner that establishes equal voltage on all surfaces that can be touched by persons who work on the electrical equipment;
- (c) the safety ground shall be attached by means of mechanical clamps that are tightened securely and are in direct contact with bare metal;
- (d) the safety ground shall be so secured that none of its parts can make contact accidentally with any live electrical equipment;
- (e) the safety ground shall be attached and disconnected using insulated protection equipment and tools;
- (f) the safety ground shall, before it is attached to isolated electrical equipment, be attached to a point of safety grounding; and
- (g) the safety ground shall, before being disconnected from the point of safety grounding, be removed from the isolated electrical equipment in such a manner that the employee avoids contact with all live conductors.

Switches and Control Devices

8.23(1) Every control device shall be so designed and located as to permit quick and safe operation at all times.

(2) The path of access to every electrical switch, control device or meter shall be free from obstruction.

(3) Where an electrical switch or other device controlling the supply of electrical energy to electrical equipment is operated only by a person authorized to do so by the employer, the switch or other device shall be fitted with a locking device that only an authorized person can activate.

SCHEDULE (Section 8.5(4))

DISTANCES FROM LIVE ELECTRICAL PARTS

Item	Column I	Column II	Column III
	Voltage Range of Part: Part to Ground	Distance in metres	Distance in metres
1.	Over 425 to 12,000	3	0.9
2.	Over 12,000 to 22,000	3	1.2
3.	Over 22,000 to 50,000	3	1.5
4.	Over 50,000 to 90,000	4.5	1.8
5.	Over 90,000 to 120,000	4.5	2.1
6.	Over 120,000 to 150,000	6	2.7
7.	Over 150,000 to 250,000	6	3.3
8.	Over 250,000 to 300,000	7.5	3.9
9.	Over 300,000 to 350,000	7.5	4.5
10.	Over 350,000 to 400,000	9	5.4

PART IX
SANITATION
Interpretation

9.1 In this Part,

"ARI" means the Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute of the United States; (ARI)

"Canadian Plumbing Code" means the Canadian Plumbing Code, 1985; (Code canadien de la plomberie)

"field accommodation" means fixed or mobile accommodation that is living, eating or sleeping quarters provided by an employer for the accommodation of employees at a work place; (logement sur place)

"mobile accommodation" means field accommodation that may be easily and quickly moved. (logement mobile)

General

9.2(1) Every employer shall maintain each personal service room and food preparation area used by employees in a clean and sanitary condition.

(2) Personal service rooms and food preparation areas shall be so used by employees that the rooms or areas will remain as clean and in such a sanitary condition as is possible.

9.3 All janitorial work that may cause dusty or unsanitary conditions shall be carried out in a manner that will prevent the contamination of the air by dust or other substances injurious to health.

9.4 Each personal service room shall be cleaned at least once every day that it is used.

9.5(1) Every plumbing system that supplies potable water and removes water-borne waste

(a) shall meet the standards set out in the Canadian Plumbing Code; and

(b) subject to subsection (2), shall be connected to a municipal sanitation sewer or water main.

(2) Where it is not practicable to comply with paragraph (1)(b), the employer shall provide a waste disposal system that meets the standards set out in ANSI standard ANSI Z4.3-1979, Minimum Requirements for Nonsewered Waste-Disposal Systems, dated November 8, 1978.

9.6(1) Each container that is used for solid or liquid waste in the work place shall

(a) be equipped with a tight-fitting cover;

- (b) be so constructed that it can easily be cleaned and maintained in a sanitary condition;
- (c) be leak-proof; and
- (d) where there may be internal pressure in the container, be so designed that the pressure is relieved by controlled ventilation.

(2) Each container referred to in subsection (1) shall be emptied at least once every day that it is used.

9.7(1) Each enclosed part of a work place, each personal service room and each food preparation area shall be constructed, equipped and maintained in a manner that will prevent the entrance of vermin.

(2) Where vermin have entered any enclosed part of a work place, personal service room or food preparation area, the employer shall immediately take all steps necessary to eliminate the vermin and prevent the re-entry of the vermin.

9.8 No person shall use a personal service room for the purpose of storing equipment unless a closet fitted with a door is provided in that room for that purpose.

9.9 In each personal service room and food preparation area, the temperature, measured one metre above the floor in the centre of the room or area, shall be maintained at a level of not less than 18°C and, where reasonably practicable, not more than 29°C.

9.10(1) In each personal service room and food preparation area, the floors, partitions and walls shall be so constructed that they can be easily washed and maintained in a sanitary condition.

(2) The floor and lower 150 mm of any walls and partitions that are in contact with the floor in any food preparation area or toilet room shall be water-tight and impervious to moisture.

9.11 Where separate personal service rooms are provided for employees of each sex, each room shall be equipped with a door that is self-closing and is clearly marked to indicate the sex of the employees for whom the room is provided.

Toilet Rooms

9.12(1) Where it is reasonably practicable, a toilet room shall be provided for employees and, subject to section 9.13, where persons of both sexes are employed at the same work place, a separate toilet room shall be provided for employees of each sex.

(2) Subject to subsections (3) and (4), where a toilet room is provided in accordance with subsection (1), the employer shall provide in that room a number of toilets determined according to the maximum number of employees of each sex who are normally employed by him at any one time at the same work place as follows:

- (a) where the number of such employees does not exceed nine, one toilet;
- (b) where the number of such employees exceeds nine but does not exceed 24, two toilets;
- (c) where the number of such employees exceeds 24 but does not exceed 49, three toilets;
- (d) where the number of such employees exceeds 49 but does not exceed 74, four toilets;
- (e) where the number of such employees exceeds 74 but does not exceed 100, five toilets; and
- (f) where the number of such employees exceeds 100, five toilets and one toilet for every 30 such employees or portion of that number in excess of 100.

(3) Subject to subsection (4), where the class of employment in a work place is the transaction of business or the rendering of professional or personal services, the number of toilets provided by the employer in accordance with subsection (2) may be reduced

- (a) where the number of employees of each sex does not exceed 25, to one toilet;
- (b) where the number of employees of each sex exceeds 25 but does not exceed 50, to two toilets; and
- (c) where the number of employees of each sex exceeds 50, to three toilets and one toilet for every 50 employees or portion of that number in excess of 50.

(4) An employer may substitute urinals for up to two-thirds of the number of toilets required by subsection (2) or (3) to be provided for male employees.

(5) for the purposes of subsections (2) and (3), an employee who is normally away from his work place for more than 75 per cent of his working time and does not normally use the toilet room in the work place shall not be counted.

(6) Where reasonably practicable, toilet rooms and wash basins separate from those used by other employees shall be provided for food handlers.

9.13(1) Subject to subsection (2), an employer may provide only one toilet for both male and female employees if

- (a) the total number of employees normally employed by him in the work place at any one time does not exceed five; and
- (b) the door of the toilet room is fitted on the inside with a locking device.

(2) Where the class of employment in a work place is the transaction of business or the rendering of professional or personal services, the employer may provide only one toilet for both male and female employees if

- the total number of employees normally employed by him in the work place at any one time does not exceed 10 or the area of the work place does not exceed 100 m²; and
- the door of the toilet room is fitted on the inside with a locking device.

9.14 Toilet rooms shall be located not more than 60 m from and not more than one storey above or below each work place.

9.15 Every toilet room shall be so designed that

- it is completely enclosed with solid material that is nontransparent from the outside;
- no toilet or urinal is visible when the door of the toilet room is open;
- it has a ceiling height of not less than 2.2 m;
- where the toilet room contains more than one toilet, each toilet is enclosed in a separate compartment fitted with a door and an inside locking device; and
- the walls of each separate toilet compartment are designed and constructed to provide a reasonable amount of privacy for its occupant.

9.16 Toilet paper on a holder or in a dispenser shall be provided

- where there is only one toilet in a toilet room, in that toilet room; and
- in each toilet compartment.

9.17 A covered container for the disposal of sanitary napkins shall be provided in each toilet room provided for the use of female employees.

Wash Basins

9.18 Hot water provided for personal washing

- shall be maintained at a temperature of not less than 35°C and not more than 43°C; and
- shall not be heated by mixing with steam.

9.19(1) Subject to sections 9.20 and 9.21, every employer shall provide for each toilet room wash basins supplied with cold water and hot water that meets the requirements of section 9.18 as follows;

- where the room contains one or two toilets or urinals, one wash basin; and
- where the room contains more than two toilets or urinals, one wash basin for every two toilets or urinals.

(2) Where an outdoor privy is provided by an employer, the employer shall provide wash basins required by subsection (1) as close to the outdoor privy as is reasonably practicable.

9.20 Subject to section 9.21, where a toilet room is provided and the work environment of employees is such that their health is likely to be endangered by a dangerous substance coming into contact with their skin, the employer shall provide a wash room with individual wash basins supplied with cold water and hot water that meets the requirements of section 9.18 as follows:

- where the number of those employees does not exceed five, one wash basin;
- where the number of those employees exceeds five but does not exceed 10, two wash basins;
- where the number of those employees exceeds 10 but does not exceed 15, three wash basins;
- where the number of those employees exceeds 15 but does not exceed 20, four wash basins; and
- where the number of those employees exceeds 20, four wash basins and one additional wash basin for every 15 of those employees or portion of that number in excess of 20.

9.21(1) An industrial wash trough or circular wash basin of a size equivalent to the aggregate size of the wash basins referred to in sections 9.19 and 9.20 may be provided in place of the wash basins.

(2) An industrial wash trough or circular wash basin referred to in subsection (1) shall be supplied with cold water and hot water that meets the requirements of section 9.18.

9.22 In every personal service room that contains a wash basin, the employer shall provide

- powdered or liquid soap or other cleaning agent in a dispenser at each wash basin or between adjoining wash basins;
- sufficient sanitary hand drying facilities to serve the number of employees using the personal service room; and
- a non-combustible container for the disposal of used towels where towels are provided.

Showers and Shower Rooms

9.23(1) A shower room with a door fitted on the inside with a locking device and at least one shower head for every 10 employees or portion of that number shall be provided for employees who regularly perform strenuous physical work in a high temperature or high humidity or whose bodies may be contaminated by a dangerous substance.

(2) Every shower receptor shall be constructed and arranged in such a way that water cannot leak through the walls or floors.

(3) No more than six shower heads shall be served by a single shower drain.

- (4) Where two or more shower heads are served by a shower drain, the floor shall be sloped and the drain so located that water from one head cannot flow over the area that serves another head.
- (5) Except for column showers, where a battery of shower heads is installed, the horizontal distance between two adjacent shower heads shall be at least 750 mm.
- (6) Waterproof finish shall be provided to a height of not less than 1.8 m above the floor in shower rooms and shall consist of ceramic, plastic or metal tile, sheet vinyl, tempered hardboard, laminated thermosetting decorative sheets or linoleum.
- (7) Finished flooring in shower rooms shall consist of resilient flooring, felted-synthetic fibre floor coverings, concrete terrazzo, ceramic tile, mastic or other types of flooring providing similar degrees of water resistance.
- (8) Where duck boards are used in showers, they shall not be made of wood.
- (9) Every shower shall be provided with cold water and hot water that meets the requirements of section 9.18.
- (10) Where an employee referred to in subsection (1) takes a shower as a result of his work, a clean towel and soap or other cleaning agent shall be provided to him.

Potable Water

- 9.24 Every employer shall provide potable water for drinking, personal washing and food preparation that meets the standards set out in the Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality 1978, published by authority of the Minister of National Health and Welfare.
- 9.25 Where it is necessary to transport water for drinking, personal washing or food preparation, only sanitary portable water containers shall be used.
- 9.26 Where a portable storage container for drinking water is used,
 - (a) the container shall be securely covered and closed;
 - (b) the container shall be used only for the purpose of storing potable water;
 - (c) the container shall not be stored in a toilet room; and
 - (d) the water shall be drawn from the container by
 - (i) a tap,
 - (ii) a ladle used only for the purpose of drawing water from the container, or
 - (iii) any other means that precludes the contamination of the water.
- 9.27 Except where drinking water is supplied by a drinking fountain, sanitary single-use drinking cups shall be provided.

9.28 Any ice that is added to drinking water or used for the contact refrigeration of foodstuffs shall

- be made from potable water; and
- be so stored and handled as to prevent contamination.

9.29 Where drinking water is supplied by a drinking fountain, the fountain shall meet the standards set out in ARI Standard 1010-82, Standard for Drinking-Fountains and Self Contained, Mechanically-Refrigerated Drinking-Water Coolers, dated 1982.

Field Accommodation

9.30 All field accommodation shall meet the following standards:

- it shall be located on well-drained ground;
- it shall be so constructed that it can easily be cleaned and disinfected;
- the food preparation area and lunch room shall be separated from the sleeping quarters;
- where a water plumbing system is provided, the system shall operate under sanitary conditions;
- garbage disposal facilities shall be provided to prevent the accumulation of garbage;
- toilet rooms shall be maintained in a sanitary condition; and
- vermin prevention, heating, ventilation and sanitary sewage shall be provided.

9.31(1) Living quarters provided

- in any fixed accommodation shall comprise
 - for a single occupant, a space of at least 18 m^3 , and
 - where there is more than one occupant, 18 m^3 plus 12 m^3 for each additional occupant; and
- in any mobile accommodation shall comprise
 - for a single occupant, a space of at least 12 m^3 , and
 - where there is more than one occupant, 12 m^3 plus 8 m^3 for each additional occupant.

(2) The living quarters referred to in subsection (1) shall have no floor dimension that is less than 1.5 m.

(3) Toilet rooms and locker rooms shall not be counted in the calculation made in accordance with subsection (1).

9.32(1) All mobile accommodation shall meet the standards set out in CSA Standard Z240.2.1-1979, Structural Requirements for Mobile Homes, dated September, 1979, as amended to April, 1984.

(2) For the purposes of clause 4.12.4 of the Standard referred to in subsection (1), there is no other approved method.

9.33 In any field accommodation provided as sleeping quarters for employees

- (a) a separate bed or bunk shall be provided for each employee;
- (b) the beds or bunks shall not be more than double-tiered and shall be so constructed that they can be cleaned and disinfected;
- (c) mattresses, sheets, pillow cases, blankets and bed covers shall be provided for each employee and kept in a clean and sanitary condition;
- (d) clean laundered sheets and pillow cases shall be provided for each employee at least once each week; and
- (e) at least one shelf and a locker fitted with a locking device shall be provided for each employee.

Preparing, Handling, Storage and Serving of Food

9.34(1) Each food handler shall be instructed and trained in food handling practices that prevent the contamination of food.

- (2) No person who is suffering from a communicable disease shall work as a food handler.

9.35 Where food is served in a work place, the employer shall adopt and implement Section C of the Sanitation Code for Canada's Foodservice Industry published by the Canadian Restaurant and Foodservices Association, dated September, 1984, other than items 2 and 11 thereof.

9.36(1) Where foods stored by an employer for consumption by employees require refrigeration to prevent them from becoming hazardous to health, the food shall be maintained at a temperature of 4°C or lower.

- (2) Where foods stored by an employer for consumption by employees require freezing to prevent them from becoming hazardous to health, the foods shall be maintained at a temperature of -11°C or lower.

9.37 All equipment and utensils that come into contact with food shall be

- (a) designed to be easily cleaned;
- (b) smooth, free from cracks, crevices, pitting or unnecessary indentations; and
- (c) cleaned to maintain their surfaces in a sanitary condition.

9.38 No person shall eat, prepare or store food

- (a) in a place where a dangerous substance may contaminate food, dishes or utensils;
- (b) in a personal service room that contains a toilet, urinal or shower; or
- (c) in any other place where food is likely to be contaminated.

Food Waste and Garbage

9.39(1) No food waste or garbage shall be stored in a food preparation area.

(2) Food waste and garbage shall be handled and removed from a food preparation area or lunch room in accordance with subsections (3) to (5).

(3) Wet food waste and garbage shall be

- disposed of by mechanical grinders or choppers connected to sewage disposal lines; or
- held in leak-proof, non-absorptive, easily-cleaned containers with tight-fitting covers in a separate enclosed area or container until removal for disposal.

(4) Dry food waste and garbage shall be removed or incinerated.

(5) Food waste and garbage containers shall be kept covered and the food waste and garbage removed as frequently as is necessary to prevent unsanitary conditions.

(6) Food waste and garbage containers shall, each time they are emptied, be cleansed and disinfected in an area separate from the food preparation area.

Lunch Rooms

9.40 Every lunch room provided by the employer

- shall be separated from any place where a dangerous substance may contaminate food, dishes or utensils;
- shall not be used for any purpose that is incompatible with its use as a lunch room;
- shall not have any dimension of less than 2.3 m;
- shall have a minimum floor area of 9 m²;
- shall have 1.1 m² of floor area for each of the employees who normally use the room at any one time;
- shall be furnished with a sufficient number of tables and chairs to accommodate adequately the number of employees normally using the lunch room at any one time; and
- shall be provided with non-combustible covered receptacles for the disposal of waste food or other waste material.

Ventilation

9.41(1) Each personal service room and food preparation area shall be ventilated to provide at least two changes of air per hour

- by mechanical means, where the room is normally used by ten or more employees at any one time; or

- (b) by mechanical means or natural ventilation through a window or similar opening, where the room is used by fewer than ten employees if
 - (i) the window or similar opening is located on an outside wall of the room, and
 - (ii) not less than 0.2 m² of unobstructed ventilation is provided for each of the employees who normally use the room at any one time.
- (2) Where an employer provides ventilation by mechanical means in accordance with paragraph (1)(a), the amount of air provided for a type of room set out in column I of an item of the schedule to this Part shall be not less than that set out in column II of that item.
- (3) Where an employer provides for the ventilation of a food preparation area or lunch room by mechanical means in accordance with paragraph (1)(a), the rate of change of air shall be not less than nine litres per second for each employee who is normally employed in the food preparation area at any one time or for each employee who uses the lunch room at any one time.

9.42(1) Subject to subsection (2), any exhaust system from a personal service room containing a toilet or a shower shall not be connected with any other exhaust or air supply system.

(2) The exhaust system for a personal service room containing a toilet or shower may be connected to the exhaust duct of another room at the exhaust fan inlet if the system is connected in such a manner that an exchange of air cannot occur between the rooms.

Clothing Storage

9.43 Clothing storage facilities shall be provided by the employer for the storage of overcoats and outer clothes not worn by employees while they are working.

9.44(1) A change room shall be provided by the employer where

- (a) the nature of the work engaged in by an employee makes it necessary for that employee to change from street clothes to work clothes for safety or health reasons; or
- (b) an employee is regularly engaged in work in which his work clothing becomes wet or contaminated by a dangerous substance.

(2) Where wet or contaminated work clothing referred to in paragraph (1)(b) is changed, it shall be stored in such a manner that it does not come in contact with clothing that is not wet or contaminated.

(3) No employee shall leave the work place wearing clothing contaminated by a dangerous substance.

(4) Every employer shall supply drying and cleaning facilities for the purpose of drying or cleaning wet or contaminated clothing referred to in paragraph (1) (b).

(5) In each change room,

- a floor area of at least 0.4 m² shall be provided for each of the employees who normally use the room at any one time; and
- where it is necessary for the employees to change footwear, seats shall be provided in sufficient numbers to accommodate them.

9.45 To the extent that is reasonably practicable, the clothing storage facilities referred to in section 9.43 and the change room referred to in section 9.44 shall be located

- near the work place and connected thereto by a completely covered route;
- on a direct route to the entrance to the work place;
- near a shower room provided pursuant to section 9.23; and
- near a toilet room.

SCHEDULE
(Subsection 9.4(2))

**MINIMUM VENTILATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CHANGE ROOMS, TOILET ROOMS
AND SHOWER ROOMS**

	Column I	Column II
Item	Type of room	Ventilation Requirements in litres per second
1.	CHANGE ROOM	
	(a) for employees with clean work clothes	(a) 5 L/s per m ² of floor area
	(b) for employees with wet or sweaty work clothes	(b) 10 L/s per m ² of floor area; 3 L/s exhausted from each locker
	(c) for employees who work where work clothes pick up heavy odours	(c) 15 L/s per m ² of floor area; 4 L/s (exhausted from each locker)
2.	TOILET ROOM	10 L/s per m ² of floor area; at least 10 L/s per toilet compartment; minimum 90 L/s
3.	SHOWER ROOM	10 L/s per m ² of floor area; at least 10 L/s per shower head; minimum 90 L/s

PART X
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
Interpretation

10.01 In this Part,

"hazard information" means, in respect of a hazardous substance, information on the proper and safe storage, handling and use of the hazardous substance, including information relating to its toxicological properties; (renseignements sur les dangers)

"product identifier" means, in respect of a hazardous substance, the brand name, code name or code number specified by the supplier or employer or the chemical name, common name, generic name or trade name; (identificateur du produit)

"readily available" means, present in an appropriate place in a physical copy form that can be handled; (facilement accessible)

"supplier" means a person who is a manufacturer, processor or packager of a hazardous substance or a person who, in the course of business, imports or sells a hazardous substance. (fournisseur)

Application

10.1 This Part does not apply to the transportation or handling of dangerous goods as defined in the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Act.

DIVISION I

GENERAL

Hazard Investigation

10.2(1) Where there is a likelihood that the safety or health of an employee in a work place is or may be endangered by exposure to a hazardous substance, the employer shall, without delay,

- (a) appoint a qualified person to carry out an investigation; and
- (b) for the purposes of paragraph 92(6)(e) or 93(4)(b) [now paragraph 135(6)(e) or 136(4)(b)] of the Act, notify the safety and health committee or safety and health representative, if any, of the proposed investigation and of the name of the qualified person appointed to carry out that investigation.

(2) In the investigation referred to in subsection (1), the following criteria shall be taken into consideration:

- (a) the chemical, biological and physical properties of the hazardous substance;

- (b) the routes of exposure of the hazardous substance;
- (c) the effects to health of exposure to the hazardous substance;
- (d) the quantity of the hazardous substance handled;
- (e) the manner in which the dangerous substance is handled;
- (f) the control methods used to eliminate or reduce exposure;
- (g) the value, percentage or level of the hazardous substance to which an employee is likely to be exposed; and
- (h) whether the value, percentage or level referred to in paragraph (g) is likely to
 - (i) exceed that prescribed in section 10.21 or 10.22 or Part VII, or
 - (ii) be less than that prescribed in Part VI.

10.3 On completion of the investigation referred to in subsection 10.2(1) and after consultation with the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative, the qualified person shall set out in a written report signed by him

- (a) his observations respecting the criteria considered in accordance with subsection 10.2(2); and
- (b) his recommendations respecting the manner of compliance with sections 10.5 to 10.25.

10.4 The report referred to in section 10.3 shall be kept by the employer at the work place to which it applies for a period of two years after the date on which the qualified person signed the report.

Substitution of Substances

10.5(1) A hazardous substance shall not be used for any purpose in a work place if it is reasonably practicable to substitute therefor a substance that is not a hazardous substance.

(2) Where a hazardous substance is required to be used for any purpose in a work place and an equivalent substance that is less hazardous is available to be used for that purpose, the equivalent substance shall be substituted for the hazardous substance where reasonably practicable.

Ventilation

10.6 Every ventilation system used to control the concentration of an airborne hazardous substance shall be so designed, constructed and installed

- (a) that the concentration of the airborne hazardous substance does not exceed the values and levels prescribed in sections 10.21 and 10.22; and
- (b) that the ventilation system meets the standards set out in
 - (i) Part 6 of the National Building Code, or
 - (ii) the publication of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists entitled Industrial Ventilation, 18th edition, dated 1984.

Warnings

10.7 Where reasonably practicable, automated warning and detection systems shall be provided by the employer where the seriousness of any exposure to a hazardous substance so requires.

Storage, Handling and Use

10.8 Every hazardous substance stored, handled or used in a work place shall be stored, handled and used in a manner whereby the hazard related to that substance is reduced to a minimum.

10.9 Where a hazardous substance is stored, handled or used in a work place, any hazard resulting from that storage, handling or use shall be confined to as small an area as practicable.

10.10 Every container for a hazardous substance that is used in a work place shall be so designed and constructed that it protects the safety and health of all employees from any hazard created by the hazardous substance.

10.11 Every container for a hazardous substance that is used or processed in a work place shall, to the extent that is practicable, be limited to the quantity required for use or processing in the work place in one work day.

10.12 Where a hazardous substance is capable of mixing with another substance to form an ignitable mixture and a hazard of ignition of the mixture by static electricity exists, the standards set out in the National Fire Prevention Association Inc. publication NFPA 77-1983, Recommended Practice on Static Electricity, dated 1983, shall be adopted and implemented.

Warning of Hazardous Substances

10.13 Where a hazardous substance is stored, handled or used in a work place, signs shall be posted in conspicuous places warning every person granted access to the work place of the presence of the dangerous substance and of any precautions to be taken to prevent or reduce any hazard of injury to health.

Assembly of Pipes

10.16 Every assembly of pipes, pipe fittings, valves, safety devices, pumps, compressors and other fixed equipment that is used for transferring a hazardous substance from one location to another shall be

- labelled to identify the hazardous substance transferred therein; and
- fitted with valves and other control and safety devices to ensure its safe operation, maintenance and repair.

Employee Education

10.17(1) Every employer shall, in consultation with the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative, if any, develop and implement an employee education program with respect to hazard prevention and control at the work place.

(2) The employee education program referred to in subsection (1) shall include

- (a) the instruction of each employee who handles or is exposed to or is likely to handle or be exposed to a hazardous substance with respect to
 - (i) the product identifier of the hazardous substance,
 - (ii) all hazard information disclosed by the supplier of the hazardous substance or by the employer on a material safety data sheet or label,
 - (iii) all hazard information of which the employer is aware or ought reasonably to be aware,
 - (iv) the observations referred to in paragraph 10.3(a),
 - (v) the information disclosed on the material safety data sheet referred to in section 10.27 and the purpose and significance of that information, and
 - (vi) in respect of controlled products in the work place, the information required to be disclosed on a material safety data sheet and on a label by Division III and the purpose and significance of that information;
- (b) the instruction and training of each employee who operates, maintains or repairs an assembly of pipes referred to in section 10.16 with respect to
 - (i) every valve and other control and safety device connected to the assembly of pipes, and
 - (ii) the procedures to follow for the proper and safe use of the assembly of pipes;
- (c) the instruction and training of each employee referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) with respect to
 - (i) the procedures to follow to implement the provisions of sections 10.8, 10.9 and 10.12, and
 - (ii) the procedures to follow for the safe storage, handling, use and disposal of hazardous substances, including procedures to be followed in an emergency involving a hazardous substance; and
- (d) where the employer makes a machine-readable version of a material safety data sheet available in accordance with subsection 10.33(2), the training of each employee in accessing that material safety data sheet.

(3) Every employer shall, in consultation with the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative, if any, review the employee education program referred to in subsection (1) and, if necessary, revise it

- (a) at least once a year;

- (b) whenever there is a change in conditions in respect of the hazardous substances in the work place; and
- (c) whenever new hazard information in respect of a hazardous substance in the work place becomes available to the employer.

10.19 A written record of the employee education program referred to in subsection 10.17(1) shall be kept by the employer

- (a) readily available for examination by the employee; and
- (b) for a period of two years after the employee ceases to be required
 - (i) to handle or be exposed to the hazardous substance, or
 - (ii) to operate, maintain or repair the assembly of pipes.

Medical Examinations

10.20(1) Where the report referred to in section 10.3 contains a recommendation for a medical examination, the employer may consult a physician regarding such a recommendation.

(2) Where the employer

- (a) consults a physician pursuant to subsection (1) and the physician confirms the recommendation for a medical examination, or
- (b) does not consult a physician pursuant to subsection (1),

the employer shall not permit an employee to work with the hazardous substance in the work place until a physician, acceptable to the employee, has examined the employee and declared him fit for work with the hazardous substance.

(3) Where an employer consults a physician pursuant to subsection (1), he shall keep a copy of the decision of the physician with the report referred to in section 10.3.

(4) The cost of a medical examination referred to in subsection (2) shall be borne by the employer.

Control of Hazards

10.21(1) No employee shall be exposed to a concentration of

- (a) an airborne chemical agent, other than grain dust, in excess of the value for that chemical agent adopted by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its publication entitled Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices for 1985-86; or
- (b) airborne grain dust, respirable and non-respirable, in excess of 10 mg per 1 m³.

(1.1) Subsection (1) does not apply in respect of concentrations of carbon dioxide or respirable dust in an underground portion of a coal mine.

(2) Where there is a likelihood that the concentration of an airborne chemical agent may exceed the value referred to in subsection (1), the concentration of the chemical agent shall be sampled and tested

- (a) in accordance with the standards set out by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in its publication entitled Manual of Analytical Methods Recommended for Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheric Contaminants, dated 1958;
- (b) in accordance with the standards set out by the United States National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health in the NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods, third edition, volumes 1 and 2, dated February, 1984; or
- (c) by a method that uses the test procedure set out in the United States Federal Register, volume 40, number 33, dated February 18, 1975, as amended by volume 41, number 53, dated March 17, 1976.

(3) A record of each test made pursuant to subsection (2) shall be kept by the employer at his place of business nearest to the work place where the concentration was sampled for a period of three years after the date of the test.

(4) A record referred to in subsection (3) shall include

- (a) the date, time and location of the test;
- (b) the hazardous substance for which the test was made;
- (c) the sampling and testing methods used;
- (d) the result obtained; and
- (e) the name and occupation of the person who made the test.

10.22(1) Subject to subsection (2), the concentration of an airborne chemical agent or combination of airborne chemical agents in the work place shall be less than 50 per cent of the lower explosive limit of the chemical agent or combination of chemical agents.

(2) Where a source of ignition may ignite the concentration of an airborne chemical agent or combination of airborne chemical agents in the work place, that concentration shall not exceed 10 per cent of the lower explosive limit of the chemical agent or combination of chemical agents.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply in respect of concentrations of methane gas in an underground portion of a coal mine.

10.23(1) Compressed air shall be used in such a manner that the air is not directed forcibly against any person.

(2) Where compressed air is used, its use shall not result in a concentration of a hazardous substance in the atmosphere in excess of the value prescribed in subsection 10.21(1).

(3) To the extent that is reasonably practicable, where compressed air is used, it shall be used only

- (a) in a ventilated hood or booth; or

(b) in an area where employees are protected from dangerous substances and flying particles.

Explosives

10.24 All blasting using dynamite, blasting caps or other explosives shall be done by a qualified person who, where required under the laws of the province in which the blasting is done, holds a blasting certificate or such other authorization as may be required under those laws.

Radiation Emitting Devices

10.25(1) Where a device that is capable of producing and emitting energy in the form of electromagnetic waves or acoustical waves is used in a work place, the employer shall

- (a) if the device is listed in the schedule to this Part, make a report in writing to the Radiation Protection Bureau of the Department of National Health and Welfare, setting out a description of the device and the location of the work place; and
- (b) if the device is referred to in subsection (2), adopt and implement the applicable safety code of the Radiation Protection Bureau of the Department of National Health and Welfare as specified in that subsection.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(b), the applicable safety code is

- (a) in respect of radiofrequency and microwave devices in the frequency range 10 MHz-300 GHz, Safety Code--6, dated February, 1979;
- (b) in respect of X-ray equipment in medical diagnosis, Safety Code--20A, dated 1981;
- (c) in respect of baggage inspection X-ray equipment, Safety Code--21, dated May, 1978;
- (d) in respect of dental X-ray equipment, Safety Code--22, dated 1981;
- (e) in respect of ultrasound, Safety Code--23, dated 1980 and Safety Code--24, dated 1980; and
- (f) in respect of short-wave diathermy, Safety Code--25, dated 1983.

SCHEDULE
(Paragraph 10.25(1)(a))

**RADIATION EMITTING DEVICES TO BE REPORTED TO THE
RADIATION PROTECTION BUREAU**

Item	Device
1.	Dental X-Ray Equipment
2.	Baggage Inspection X-Ray Devices
3.	Demonstration-Type Gas Discharge Devices
4.	Photofluorographic X-Ray Equipment
5.	Electron Microscopes
6.	Diagnostic X-Ray Equipment
7.	X-Ray Diffraction Equipment
8.	Cabinet X-Ray Equipment
9.	Therapeutic X-Ray Equipment
10.	Industrial X-Ray Radiography and Fluoroscopy Equipment
11.	Analytical X-Ray Equipment
12.	X-Ray Spectrometers
13.	X-Ray Equipment Used for Irradiation of Materials
14.	Electron Welding Equipment
15.	Electron Processors
16.	High-Tension Vacuum Tubes
17.	Accelerators
18.	X-Ray Gauges
19.	Laser Scanners
20.	Demonstration Lasers
21.	Sunlamps
22.	Ultrasound Therapy Equipment
23.	Industrial Radio-frequency Heaters
24.	Lasers

SCHEDULE
(Paragraph 10.25(1)(a))

**RADIATION EMITTING DEVICES TO BE REPORTED TO THE
RADIATION PROTECTION BUREAU (cont'd)**

Item	Device
25.	Ultraviolet Polymerizers
26.	Short-wave Diathermy Devices
27.	Microwave Diathermy Devices
28.	Magnetic Resonance Imaging Devices
29.	Induction Heaters
30.	Radars
31.	Telecommunication Transmitters above 5 W
32.	Diagnostic Ultrasound Equipment
33.	Surgical Ultrasound Equipment
34.	Dental Ultrasound Equipment
35.	Hyperthermia Ultrasound Equipment
36.	Nebulizer Ultrasound Equipment
37.	Non-Portable Ultrasonic Cleaners
38.	Ultrasonic Machining Tools
39.	Ultrasonic Welding Equipment
40.	Airborne Ultrasound Motion Detectors
41.	Airborne Ultrasound Pest Repellers

DIVISION II

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES OTHER THAN CONTROLLED PRODUCTS

Identification

10.26 Every container of a hazardous substance, other than a controlled product, that is stored, handled or used in the work place shall be labelled in a manner that discloses clearly

- (a) the name of the substance; and
- (b) the hazardous properties of the substance.

10.27 Where a material safety data sheet pertaining to a hazardous substance, other than a controlled product, that is stored, handled or used in a work place may be obtained from the supplier of the hazardous substance, the employer shall

- (a) obtain a copy of the material safety data sheet; and
- (b) keep a material safety data sheet readily available in the work place for examination by employees.

DIVISION III

CONTROLLED PRODUCTS

Interpretation

10.28 In this Division,

"bulk shipment" means a shipment of a controlled product that is contained, without intermediate containment or intermediate packaging, in

- (a) a tank with a water capacity of more than 454 L,
- (b) a freight container or a portable tank,
- (c) a road vehicle, railway vehicle or ship, or
- (d) a pipeline;
(expédition en vrac)

"fugitive emission" means a controlled product in gas, liquid or solid form that escapes from processing equipment, from control emission equipment or from a product; (émission fugitive)

"hazardous waste" means a controlled product that is intended solely for disposal or is sold for recycling or recovery; (résidu dangereux)

"manufactured article" means any article that is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture, the intended use of which when in that form is dependent in whole or in part on its shape or design, and that, under normal conditions of use, will not release or otherwise cause a person to be exposed to a controlled product; (article manufacturé)

"risk phrase" means, in respect of a controlled product, a statement identifying a hazard that may arise from the use of or exposure to the controlled product; (mention de risque)

"sale" includes offer for sale, expose for sale and distribute; (vente)

"supplier label" means, in respect of a controlled product, a label prepared by a supplier pursuant to the Hazardous Products Act; (étiquette du fournisseur)

"supplier material safety data sheet" means, in respect of a controlled product, a material safety data sheet prepared by a supplier pursuant to the Hazardous Products Act; (fiche signalétique du fournisseur)

"work place label" means, in respect of a controlled product, a label prepared by an employer pursuant to this Division; (étiquette du lieu de travail)

"work place material safety data sheet" means, in respect of a controlled product, a material safety data sheet prepared by an employer pursuant to subsection 10.32(1) or (2). (fiche signalétique du lieu de travail)

Application

10.29 (1) This Division does not apply in respect of any

- (a) wood or product made of wood;
- (b) tobacco or product made of tobacco; or
- (c) manufactured article.

(2) This Division, other than section 10.42, does not apply in respect of hazardous waste.

Material Safety Data Sheets and Labels in respect of certain Controlled Products

10.30 Subject to section 10.41, every employer shall adopt and implement the provisions of sections 10.26 and 10.27 in respect of a controlled product and may, in so doing, replace the name of the substance with the product identifier, where the controlled product is a controlled product that

- (a) is present in the work place;
- (b) was received from a supplier; and
- (c) is one of the following:
 - (i) an explosive within the meaning of the Explosives Act,
 - (ii) a cosmetic, device, drug or food within the meaning of the Food and Drugs Act,
 - (iii) a control product with the meaning of the Pest Control Products Act,
 - (iv) a prescribed substance within the meaning of the Atomic Energy Control Act, and
 - (v) a product, material or substance included in Part II of Schedule I to the Hazardous Products Act that is packaged as a consumer product.

Supplier Material Safety Data Sheets

10.31(1) Where a controlled product, other than a controlled product referred to in paragraph 10.30(c), is received by an employer, the employer shall, at the time the controlled product is received in the work place, obtain from the supplier of the controlled product a supplier material safety data sheet, unless the employer has in his possession a supplier material safety data sheet that

- (a) is for a controlled product that has the same product identifier;
- (b) discloses information that is current at the time that the controlled product is received; and
- (c) was prepared and dated not more than three years before the date that the controlled product is received.

(2) Where there is a controlled product in a work place and the supplier material safety data sheet pertaining to the controlled product is three years old or more, the employer shall, where possible, obtain from the supplier an up-to-date supplier material safety data sheet.

(3) Where it is not possible for an employer to obtain an up-to-date supplier material safety data sheet referred to in subsection (2), the employer shall update the hazard information on the most recent supplier material safety data sheet that the employer has received on the basis of the ingredients disclosed in that supplier material safety data sheet.

(4) Where a controlled product is received in a work place that is a laboratory, the employer is excepted from the requirements of subsection (1) if the controlled product

- (a) originates from a laboratory supply house;
- (b) is intended for use in a laboratory;
- (c) is packaged in a container in a quantity of less than 10 kg; and
- (d) is packaged in a container that has applied to it a supplier label.

Work Place Material Safety Data Sheets

10.32(1) Subject to section 10.41, where an employer produces a controlled product, other than a fugitive emission, in the work place or imports a controlled product into the work place, the employer shall prepare a work place material safety data sheet in respect of the controlled product that discloses the information required to be disclosed by

- (a) subparagraphs 82.1(e)(i) to (iv) [now subparagraphs 125.1(e)(i) to (iv)] of the Act; and
- (b) the Controlled Products Regulations.

(2) Subject to section 10.41, where an employer receives a supplier material safety data sheet, the employer may prepare a work place material safety data sheet to be used in the work place in place of the supplier material safety data sheet if

- (a) the work place material safety data sheet discloses at least the information disclosed on the supplier material safety data sheet;

- (b) the information disclosed on the work place material safety data sheet does not disclaim or contradict the information disclosed on the supplier material safety data sheet;
- (c) the supplier material safety data sheet is available for examination by employees in the work place; and
- (d) the work place material safety data sheet discloses that the supplier material safety data sheet is available in the work place.

(3) Where an employer produces, in a work place that is a laboratory supply house, or imports into such a work place, a controlled product that is intended for use in a laboratory, the employer is excepted from the requirements of subsection (1) if the employer

- (a) packages the controlled product in containers in quantities of less than 10 kg per container; and
- (b) subject to section 10.41, discloses on the label of the container of the controlled product the information required to be disclosed by
 - (i) subparagraphs 82.1(e)(i) to (iv) [now subparagraphs 125.1(e)(i) to (iv)] of the Act, and
 - (ii) section 10.38.

(4) The employer shall update the work place material safety data sheet referred to in subsection (1) or (2) or the label referred to in paragraph (3)(b)

- (a) as soon as is practicable in the circumstances but not later than 90 days after new hazard information becomes available to the employer; and
- (b) at least once every three years.

(5) Where the information required to be disclosed by this section is not available to the employer or not applicable to the controlled product, the employer shall replace the information by the words "not available" or "not applicable", as the case may be, in the English version and the words "pas disponible" or "sans objet", as the case may be, in the French version of the material safety data sheet.

Availability of Material Safety Data Sheets

10.33(1) Subject to subsection (2), every employer, other than an employer referred to in subsection 10.31(4), shall keep readily available for examination by employees and by the safety and health committee or safety and health representative, if any, in any work place in which an employee may handle or be exposed to a controlled product a copy in English and in French of

- (a) in the case of an employer who is an employer referred to in subsection 10.32(1) or (2), the work place material safety data sheet; and
- (b) in any other case, the supplier material safety data sheet.

(2) In place of keeping a material safety data sheet readily available in accordance with subsection (1), an employer may make a machine-readable version of the material safety data sheet available in English and in French for examination by employees and by the safety and health committee or safety and health representative, if any, by means of a computer terminal if the employer

- (a) takes all reasonable steps to keep the terminal in working order;
- (b) provides the training referred to in paragraph 10.17(2)(d) to the employees and to the safety and health committee or safety and health representative; and
- (c) on the request of an employee, the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative, makes the material safety data sheet readily available to the employee, the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative.

Labels

10.34(1) Subject to sections 10.36 to 10.38, each controlled product, other than a controlled product referred to in paragraph 10.30(c), in a work place and each container in which such a controlled product is contained in a work place shall, if the controlled product or the container was received from a supplier,

- (a) in the case where the controlled product is in a bulk shipment, be accompanied by a supplier label;
- (b) in the case where the employer has undertaken in writing to apply a label to the inner container of the controlled product, have applied to it a supplier label, as soon as possible after the controlled product is received from the supplier; and
- (c) in any other case, have applied to it a supplier label.

(2) Subject to sections 10.36 to 10.38 and 10.41, where a controlled product, other than a controlled product referred to in paragraph 10.30(c), is received from a supplier and an employer places the controlled product in the work place in a container, other than the container in which it was received from the supplier, the employer shall apply to the container a supplier label or a work place label that discloses the information referred to in paragraphs 10.35(1)(a) to (c).

(3) Subject to sections 10.40 and 10.41, no person shall remove, deface, modify or alter the supplier label applied to

- (a) a controlled product that is in the work place; or
- (b) a container of a controlled product that is in the work place.

10.35(1) Subject to sections 10.36 to 10.38, where an employer produces a controlled product, other than a fugitive emission, or imports a controlled product into the work place and the controlled product is not in a container, the employer shall disclose the following information on

a work place label applied to the controlled product or on a sign posted in a conspicuous place in the work place:

- (a) the product identifier;
- (b) hazard information in respect of the controlled product; and
- (c) a statement indicating that a work place material safety data sheet for the controlled product is available in the work place.

(2) Subject to sections 10.36 and 10.38, where an employer produces a controlled product in the work place, other than a fugitive emission, or imports a controlled product into the work place and places the controlled product in a container, the employer shall apply to the container a work place label that discloses the information referred to in paragraphs (1)(a) to (c).

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply in respect of a controlled product that is

- (a) intended for export, if the information referred to in paragraphs (1)(a) to (c) is disclosed on a sign posted in a conspicuous place in the work place; or
- (b) packaged in a container for sale in Canada, if the container is or is in the process of being appropriately labelled for that purpose.

Portable Containers

10.36 Where an employer stores a controlled product in the work place in a container that has applied to it a supplier label or a work place label, a portable container filler from that container does not have to be labelled in accordance with section 10.34 or 10.35 if

- (a) the controlled product is required for immediate use; or
- (b) the following conditions apply in respect of the controlled product;
 - (i) it is under the control of and used exclusively by the employee who filled the portable container,
 - (ii) it is used only during the work shift in which the portable container was filled, and
 - (iii) it is clearly identified by a work place label applied to the portable container that discloses the product identifier.

Special Cases

10.37 An employer shall, in a conspicuous place near a controlled product, post a sign in respect of the controlled product that discloses the product identifier if the controlled product is

- (a) in a process, reaction or storage vessel;
- (b) in a continuous-run container;
- (c) in a bulk shipment that is not placed in a container at the work place; or
- (d) not in a container and stored in bulk.

Laboratories

10.38 The label of the container of a controlled product in a laboratory shall disclose

- (a) where the controlled product is used exclusively in the laboratory, the product identifier;
- (b) where the controlled product is a mixture or substance undergoing an analysis, test or evaluation in the laboratory, the product identifier; and
- (c) where the controlled product originates from a laboratory supply house and was received in a container containing a quantity of less than 10 kg, the following information:
 - (i) the product identifier,
 - (ii) where a material safety data sheet is available, a statement to that effect,
 - (iii) risk phrases that are appropriate to the controlled product,
 - (iv) precautionary measures to be followed when handling, using or being exposed to the controlled product, and
 - (v) where appropriate, first aid measures to be taken in case of exposure to the controlled product.

Signs

10.39 The information disclosed on a sign referred to in subsection 10.35(1), paragraph 10.35(3)(a), section 10.37 or paragraph 10.42(b) shall be of such a size that it is clearly legible to the employees in the work place.

Replacing Labels

10.40 Where, in a work place, a label applied to a controlled product or a container of a controlled product becomes illegible or is removed from the controlled product or the container, the employer shall replace the label with a work place label that discloses the following information:

- (a) the product identifier;
- (b) hazard information in respect of the controlled product; and
- (c) a statement indicating that a material safety data sheet for the controlled product is available in the work place.

Exemptions from Disclosure

10.41 (1) Subject to subsection (2), where an employer has filed a claim for exemption from disclosure of information on a material safety data sheet or on a label pursuant to subsection 11(2) of the Hazardous Materials Information Review Act, the employer shall disclose, in place of the information that the employer is exempt from disclosing,

- (a) where there is no final disposition of the proceedings in relation to the claim, the date that the claim for exemption was filed and the registry number assigned to the claim under the Hazardous Materials Information Review Act; and
- (b) where the final disposition of the proceedings in relation to the claim is that the claim is valid, a statement that an exemption has been granted and the date on which the exemption was granted.

(2) Where a claim for exemption is in respect of the chemical name, common name, generic name, trade name or brand name of a controlled product, the employer shall, on the material safety data sheet or label of the controlled product, replace that information with a code name or code number specified by the employer as the product identifier for that controlled product.

Hazardous Waste

10.42 Where a controlled product in the work place is hazardous waste, the employer shall clearly identify that it is hazardous waste by

- (a) applying a label to the hazardous waste or its container; or
- (b) posting a sign in a conspicuous place near the hazardous waste or its container.

Information Required in a Medical Emergency

10.43 For the purposes of subsection 82.2(1) [now subsection 125.2(1)] of the Act, a medical professional is a registered nurse registered or licensed under the laws of a province.

DIVISION IV
TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

10.44 (1) Where a controlled product in a work place was received from a supplier before February 1, 1989, the employer is excepted until that date from the provisions of subparagraph 10.17(2)(a)(vi).

(2) Where a controlled product in a work place was received from a supplier before October 31, 1988, the employer is excepted, in respect of the controlled product, from the provisions of section 10.31 until February 1, 1989, if

- (a) the employer is actively seeking a supplier material safety data sheet for the controlled product; or
- (b) a supplier material safety data sheet is not obtainable and the employer is preparing a material safety data sheet in accordance with the requirements of the Controlled Products Regulations in respect of a material safety data sheet.

(3) Where a controlled product in a work place was received from a supplier before October 31, 1988, the employer

- (a) shall apply a label to the controlled product or the container of the controlled product that discloses the following information:
 - (i) the product identifier, and
 - (ii) hazard information in respect of the controlled product; and
- (b) is excepted until October 31, 1989, from the provisions of section 10.34.

PART XI

CONFINED SPACES

Interpretation

11.1 In this Part,

"confined space" means a tank, process vessel, underground vault, tunnel or other enclosure not designed or intended for human occupancy, except for the purpose of performing work,

- (a) that has a limited number of openings for entry and exit,
- (b) that has poor natural ventilation,
- (c) in which there may be an oxygen deficient atmosphere, or
- (d) in which there may be an airborne hazardous substance. (espace clos)

General

11.2(1) Where a person is about to enter into a confined space, the employer shall appoint a qualified person to verify by tests that

- (a) the concentration of any chemical agent in the confined space
 - (i) will not result in an exposure of the person to a value exceeding the value prescribed in subsection 10.21(1) of Part X, and
 - (ii) does not exceed the percentage prescribed in section 10.22 of Part X;
- (b) the concentration of airborne hazardous substances, other than chemical agents, in the confined space is not hazardous to the safety or health of the person;
- (c) the percentage of oxygen in the atmosphere in the confined space is not less than 18 per cent by volume and not more than 23 per cent by volume at normal atmospheric pressure and in any case the partial pressure of oxygen is not less than 135 mm Hg;
- (d) the value, percentage or level referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) can be maintained during the period of proposed occupancy of the confined space by the person;
- (e) any liquid in which a person may drown or any free-flowing solid in which a person may become entrapped has been removed from the confined space;
- (f) the entry of any liquid, free-flowing solid or any hazardous substance into the confined space has been prevented by a secure means of disconnection or the fitting of blank flanges;
- (g) all electrical and mechanical equipment that presents a hazard to a person entering into, exiting from or occupying the confined space has been disconnected from its power source and locked out; and
- (h) the opening for entry into and exit from the confined space is sufficient to allow safe passage of a person who is using protection equipment.

(2) The qualified person referred to in subsection (1) shall, in a written report signed by him

- (a) set out
 - (i) a record of the results of the tests made in accordance with subsection (1), and
 - (ii) an evaluation of the hazards of the confined space;
- (b) where the employer has established procedures to be followed by a person entering into, exiting from or occupying the confined space, identify which of those procedures are to be followed;
- (c) where the employer has not established procedures referred to in paragraph (b), set out the procedures to be followed by a person referred to in that paragraph;
- (d) identify the protection equipment referred to in Part XII that is to be used by every person granted access to the confined space;
- (e) where the employer has established emergency procedures to be followed in the event of an accident or other emergency in or near the confined space, including immediate evacuation of the confined space when
 - (i) an alarm is activated, or
 - (ii) there is any significant change in the value, percentage or level referred to in subsection (1),

identify which of the procedures are to be followed;

- (f) where the employer has not established emergency procedures referred to in paragraph (e), set out emergency procedures to be followed, including immediate evacuation of the confined space in the circumstances referred to in that paragraph; and
- (g) identify the protection equipment and emergency equipment to be used by an employee who undertakes rescue operations in the event of an accident or other emergency.

(3) The employer shall provide to each person granted access to the confined space the protection equipment referred to in subsection (2).

(4) The written report referred to in subsection (2) and any procedures identified therein shall be explained to an employee who is about to enter into the confined space, other than the qualified person referred to in subsection (1), and the employee shall acknowledge by signing a dated copy of the report that he has read the report and that the report and the procedures were explained to him.

(5) The employee referred to in subsection (4) shall be instructed and trained

- (a) in the procedures referred to in subsection (2); and
- (b) in the use of the protection equipment referred to in subsection (2).

(6) Every employee who enters into, exits from or occupies the confined space shall

- follow the procedures referred to in subsection (2); and
- use the protection equipment referred to in subsection (2).

11.3 Where conditions in the confined space or the nature of the work to be performed in the confined space are such that subparagraph 11.2(1)(a)(i) and paragraphs 11.2(1)(b), (c) and (e) cannot be complied with, the following procedures shall apply:

- a qualified person trained in the procedures referred to in subsection 11.2(2) shall be
 - in attendance outside the confined space,
 - in communication with the person inside the confined space, and
 - provided with a suitable alarm device for summoning assistance;
- every person granted access to the confined space shall be provided with and trained in the use of the protection equipment referred to in subsection 11.2(2);
- every employee entering into, exiting from and occupying the confined space shall wear a safety harness that is securely attached to a life line that
 - is attached to a secure anchor outside the confined space, and
 - is controlled by the qualified person referred to in paragraph (a); and
- two or more employees, one of whom
 - is trained in the emergency procedures referred to in subsection 11.2(2),
 - holds a basic first aid certificate, and
 - is provided with the protection equipment and emergency equipment referred to in subsection 11.2(2)

shall be in the immediate vicinity of the confined space to assist in the event of an accident or other emergency.

Ventilation Equipment

11.4 (1) Where an airborne hazardous substance or oxygen in the atmosphere in a confined space is maintained at the value, percentage or level prescribed in subsection 11.2(1) by the use of ventilation equipment, no person shall be granted access to the confined space unless

- the ventilation equipment is
 - equipped with an alarm that will, if the equipment fails, be activated automatically and be audible or visible to any person in the confined space, or
 - monitored by an employee who is in constant attendance at the equipment and;

- (b) in the event of failure of the ventilation equipment, sufficient time will be available for the person to escape from the confined space before
 - (i) his exposure to or the concentration of a hazardous substance therein exceeds the value, percentage or level prescribed in paragraph 11.2(1)(a) or (b), and
 - (ii) the percentage of oxygen in the atmosphere ceases to meet the requirements of paragraph 11.2(1)(c).
- (2) The employee referred to in subparagraph (1)(a)(ii) shall activate an alarm in the event of faulty operation of the ventilation equipment.

Reports and Procedures

- 11.5 The written report referred to in subsection 11.2(2) shall be kept by the employer at his place of business nearest to the work place in which the confined space is located for a period of two years from the date on which the qualified person signs the report.
- 11.6 Where the employer establishes procedures or emergency procedures referred to in paragraph 11.2(2)(b) or (e), he shall keep a copy of them at his place of business nearest to the work place in which there is a confined space.

PART XII

SAFETY MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, DEVICES AND CLOTHING

General

12.1 Where

- (a) it is not reasonably practicable to eliminate or control a safety or health hazard in a work place within safe limits, and
- (b) the use of protection equipment may prevent or reduce injury from that hazard,

every person granted access to the work place who is exposed to that hazard shall use the protection equipment prescribed by this Part.

12.2 All protection equipment referred to in section 12.1

- (a) shall be designed to protect the person from the hazard for which it is provided; and
- (b) shall not in itself create a hazard.

12.3 All protection equipment provided by the employer shall

- (a) be maintained, inspected and tested by a qualified person; and
- (b) where necessary to prevent a health hazard, be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition by a qualified person.

Protective Headwear

12.4 Where there is a hazard of head injury in a work place, protective headwear that meets the standards set out in CSA Standard Z94.1-M1977, Industrial Protective Headwear, the English version of which is dated April, 1977, as amended to September, 1982 and the French version of which is dated April, 1980, as amended to September, 1982, shall be used.

Protective Footwear

12.5(1) Where there is a hazard of a foot injury or electric shock through footwear in a work place, protective footwear that meets the standards set out in CSA Standard Z195-M1984, Protective Footwear, the English version of which is dated March, 1984 and the French version of which is dated December, 1984, shall be used.

(2) Where there is a hazard of slipping in a work place, non-slip footwear shall be used.

Eye and Face Protection

12.6 Where there is a hazard of injury to the eyes, face, ears or front of the neck of an employee in a work place, the employer shall provide eye or face protectors that meet the standards set out in CSA Standard Z94.3-M1982, Industrial Eye and Face Protectors, the English version of which is dated May, 1982 and the French version of which is dated February, 1983.

Respiratory Protection

12.7(1) Where there is a hazard of an airborne hazardous substance or an oxygen deficient atmosphere in a work place, the employer shall provide a respiratory protective device that is listed in the NIOSH Certified Equipment List as of October 1, 1984, dated February, 1985, published by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

(2) A respiratory protective device referred to in subsection (1) shall be selected, fitted, cared for, used and maintained in accordance with the standards set out in CSA Standard Z94.4-M1982, Selection, Care and Use of Respirators, the English version of which is dated May, 1982, as amended to September, 1984 and the French version of which is dated March, 1983, as amended to September, 1984, excluding clauses 6.1.5, 10.3.3.1.2 and 10.3.3.4.2(c).

(3) Where air is provided for the purpose of a respiratory protective device referred to in subsection (1),

- the air shall meet the standards set out in clauses 5.5.2 to 5.5.11 of CSA Standard CAN3-Z180.1-M85, Compressed Breathing Air and Systems, dated December, 1985; and
- the system that supplies air shall be constructed, tested, operated and maintained in accordance with the CSA Standard referred to in paragraph (a).

12.8 Where a steel or aluminium self-contained breathing apparatus cylinder has a dent deeper than 1.5 mm and a greater than 50 mm in major dimensions or shows evidence of deep isolated pitting, cracks or splits, the cylinder shall be removed from service until it has been shown to be safe for use by a hydrostatic test at a pressure equal to one and one-half times the maximum allowable working pressure.

Skin Protection

12.9 Where there is a hazard of injury or disease to or through the skin in a work place, the employer shall provide to every person granted access to the work place

- a shield or screen;
- a cream to protect the skin; or
- an appropriate body covering.

Fall-Protection Systems

12.10(1) Where a person, other than an employee who is installing or removing a fall-protection system in accordance with the instructions referred to in subsection (5), works from

- (a) an unguarded structure that is
 - (i) more than 2.4 m above the nearest permanent safe level, or
 - (ii) above any moving parts of machinery or any other surface or thing that could cause injury to an employee upon contact,
- (b) a temporary structure that is more than 6 m above a permanent safe level, or
- (c) a ladder at a height of more than 2.4 m above the nearest permanent safe level where, because of the nature of the work, that person cannot use one hand to hold onto the ladder,

the employer shall provide a fall-protection system.

(2) The components of a fall-protection system shall meet the following standards:

- (a) CSA Standard Z259.1-1976, Fall-Arresting Safety Belts and Lanyards for the Construction and Mining Industries, the English version of which is dated November, 1976, as amended to May, 1979 and the French version of which is dated April, 1980;
- (b) CSA Standard Z259.2-M1979, Fall-Arresting Devices, Personnel Lowering Devices and Life Lines, the English versions of which is dated November, 1979 and the French version of which is dated October, 1983; and
- (c) CSA Standard Z259.3-M1978, Lineman's Body Belt and Lineman's Safety Strap, the English version of which is dated September, 1978, as amended to April, 1981 and the French version of which is dated April, 1980, as amended to April, 1981.

(3) The anchor of a fall-protection system shall be capable of withstanding a force of 17.8 kN.

(4) A fall-protection system that is used to arrest the fall of a person shall prevent that person

- (a) from being subjected to a peak fall arrest force greater than 8 kN; and
- (b) from falling freely for more than 1.2 m.

(5) Where an employee is about to install or remove a fall-protection system, the employer shall

- (a) prepare written instructions for the safe installation or removal of the fall-protection system; and
- (b) keep a copy of the instructions readily available for the information of the employee.

Protection Against Drowning

12.11(1) Where, in a work place, there is a hazard of drowning, the employer shall provide every person granted access to the work place with

- (a) a life jacket or buoyancy device that meets the standards set out in the Canadian General Standards Board Standard
 - (i) CAN2-65.7-M80, Life Jackets, Inherently Buoyant Type, dated April, 1980, or
 - (ii) 65-GP-11, Standard for: Personal Flotation Devices, dated October, 1972; or
- (b) a safety net or a fall-protection system.

(2) Where in a work place, there is a hazard of drowning,

- (a) emergency equipment shall be provided and held in readiness;
- (b) a person who is qualified to operate all the emergency equipment provided shall be available;
- (c) if appropriate, a powered boat shall be provided and held in readiness; and
- (d) written emergency procedures shall be prepared by the employer containing
 - (i) a full description of the procedures to be followed and the responsibilities of all persons granted access to the work place, and
 - (ii) the location of any emergency equipment.

(3) Where a work place is a wharf, dock, pier, quay or other similar structure, a ladder that extends at least two rungs below water level shall be affixed to the face of the structure every 60 m along its length.

Loose Clothing

12.12 Loose clothing, long hair, dangling accessories, jewellery or other similar items that are likely to be hazardous to the safety or health of an employee in a work place shall not be worn unless they are so tied, covered or otherwise secured as to prevent the hazard.

Protection Against Moving Vehicles

12.13 Where an employee is regularly exposed to contact with moving vehicles during his work, he shall

- (a) wear a high-visibility vest or other similar clothing, or
- (b) be protected by a barricade

that is readily visible under all conditions of use.

Records

12.14(1) A record of all protection equipment provided by the employer shall be kept by him in the work place in which the equipment is located for a period of two years after it ceases to be used.

(2) The record referred to in subsection (1) shall contain

- (a) a description of the equipment and the date of its acquisition by the employer;
- (b) the date and result of each inspection and test of the equipment;
- (c) the date and nature of any maintenance work performed on the equipment since its acquisition by the employer; and
- (d) the name of the person who performed the inspection, test or maintenance of the equipment.

Instructions and Training

12.15(1) Every person granted access to the work place who uses protection equipment shall be instructed by the employer in the use of the equipment.

(2) Every employee who uses protection equipment shall be instructed and trained in the use, operation and maintenance of the equipment.

(3) Every person granted access to a work place shall be instructed in respect of the written emergency procedures referred to in paragraph 12.11(2)(d).

(4) The instructions referred to in subsections (2) and (3) shall be

- (a) set out in writing; and
- (b) kept by the employer readily available for examination by every person granted access to the work place.

Defective Protection Equipment

12.16 Where an employee finds any defect in protection equipment that may render it unsafe for use, he shall report the defect to his employer as soon as possible.

12.17 An employer shall mark or tag as unsafe and remove from service any protection equipment used by his employees that has a defect that may render it unsafe for use.

PART XIII
TOOLS AND MACHINERY
Interpretation

13.1 In this Part,

"explosive actuated fastening tool" means a tool that, by means of an explosive force, propels or discharges a fastener for the purpose of impinging it on, affixing it to or causing it to penetrate another object or material. (pistolet de scellement a cartouches explosives)

Design, Construction Operation and use of Tools

13.2 The exterior surface of any tool used by an employee in a fire hazard area shall be made of non-sparking material.

13.3 All portable electric tools used by employees shall meet the standards set out in CSA Standard C22.2 No. 71.1-M1985, Portable Electric Tools, dated March, 1985.

13.4(1) Subject to subsection (2), all portable electric tools used by employees shall be grounded.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to tools that

- (a) are powered by a self-contained battery;
- (b) have a protective system of double insulation; or
- (c) are used in a location where reliable grounding cannot be obtained if the tools are supplied from a double insulated portable ground fault circuit interrupter of the class A type that meets the standards set out in CSA Standard C22.2 No. 144-1977, Ground Fault Circuit Interrupters, dated March, 1977.

13.5 All portable electric tools used by employees in a fire hazard area shall be marked as appropriate for use or designed for use in the area of that hazard.

13.6 Where an air hose is connected to a portable air-powered tool used by an employee, a restraining device shall be attached

- (a) where an employee may be injured by the tool falling, to the tool; and
- (b) to all hose connections, in order to prevent injury to an employee in the event of an accidental disconnection of a hose.

13.7(1) All explosive actuated fastening tools used by employees shall meet the standards set out in CSA Standard Z166-1975, Explosive Actuated Fastening Tools, dated June, 1975.

- (2) No employee shall operate an explosive actuated fastening tool unless authorized to do so by his employer.
- (3) Every employee who operates an explosive actuated fastening tool shall operate it in accordance with the CSA Standard referred to in subsection (1).

13.8 All chain saws used by employees shall meet the standards set out in CSA Standard CAN3-Z62.1-M85, Chain Saws, dated February, 1985.

Defective Tools and Machines

13.9 Where an employee finds any defect in a tool or machine that may render it unsafe for use, he shall report the defect to his employer as soon as possible.

13.10 An employer shall mark or tag as unsafe and remove from service any tool or machine used by his employees that has a defect that may render it unsafe for use.

Instructions and Training

13.11 Every employee shall be instructed and trained by a qualified person appointed by his employer in the safe and proper inspection, maintenance and use of all tools and machinery that he is required to use.

13.12(1) Every employer shall maintain a manual of operating instructions for each type of portable electric tool, portable air-powered tool, explosive actuated fastening tool and machine used by his employees.

(2) A manual referred to in subsection (1) shall be kept by the employer readily available for examination by an employee who is required to use the tool or machine to which the manual applies.

General Requirements for Machine Guards

13.13(1) Every machine that has exposed moving, rotating, electrically charged or hot parts or that processes, transports or handles material that constitutes a hazard to an employee shall be equipped with a machine guard that

- (a) prevents the employee or any part of his body from coming into contact with the parts or material;
- (b) prevents access by the employee to the area of exposure to the hazard during the operation of the machine; or
- (c) makes the machine inoperative if the employee or any part of his clothing is in or near a part of the machine that is likely to cause injury.

- (2) To the extent that is reasonably practicable, a machine guard referred to in subsection (1) shall not be removable.
- (3) A machine guard shall be so constructed, installed and maintained that it meets the requirements of subsection (1).

Use, Operation, Repair and Maintenance of Machine Guards

13.14 Machine guards shall be operated, maintained and repaired by a qualified person.

13.15(1) Subject to subsection (2), where a machine guard is installed on a machine, no person shall use or operate the machine unless the machine guard is in its proper position.

(2) A machine may be operated when the machine guard is not in its proper position in order to permit the removal of an injured person from the machine.

13.16(1) Subject to subsection (2), where it is necessary to remove a machine guard from a machine in order to perform repair or maintenance work on the machine, no person shall perform the repair or maintenance work unless the machine has been locked out in accordance with a written lock out procedure provided by the employer.

(2) Where it is not reasonably practicable to lock out a machine referred to in subsection (1) in order to perform repair or maintenance work on the machine, the work may be performed if

- (a) the person performing the work follows written instructions provided by the employer that will ensure that any hazard to that person is not significantly greater than it would be if the machine had been locked out; and
- (b) the person performing the work
 - (i) obtains a written authorization from the employer each time the work is performed, and
 - (ii) performs the work under the direct supervision of a qualified person.

13.17 A copy of the instructions referred to in section 13.16 shall be kept readily available by the employer for the information of persons who perform repair and maintenance work on his machines.

Abrasive Wheels

13.18 Abrasive wheels shall be

- (a) used only on machines equipped with machine guards,
- (b) mounted between flanges, and
- (c) operated in accordance with sections 4 to 6 of CSA Standard B173.5-1979, Safety Requirements for the Use, Care and Protection of Abrasive Wheels, dated February, 1979.

13.19 A bench grinder shall be equipped with a work rest or other device that

- (a) prevents the work piece from jamming between the abrasive wheel and the wheel guard; and
- (b) does not make contact with the abrasive wheel at any time.

Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus

13.20 Equipment used in the mechanical transmission of power shall be guarded in accordance with sections 7 to 10 of ANSI Standard ANSI B15.1-1972, Safety Standard for Mechanical Power Transmission Apparatus, dated July, 1972.

Woodworking Machinery

13.21 Woodworking machinery shall be guarded in accordance with clause 3.3 of CSA Standard Z114-M1977, Safety Code for the Woodworking Industry, dated March, 1977.

Punch Presses

13.22 Punch presses shall meet the standards set out in CSA Standard Z142-1976, Code for the Guarding of Punch Presses at Point of Operation, dated February, 1976.

PART XIV
MATERIALS HANDLING

Interpretation

14.1 In this Part,

"materials handling equipment" means equipment used to transport, lift, move or position materials, goods or things and includes a rail motor car and other mobile equipment but does not include an elevating device; (appareil de manutention des matériaux)

"safe working load" means, with respect to materials handling equipment, the maximum load that the materials handling equipment is designed and constructed to handle or support safely; (charge de travail admissible)

"signaller" means a person instructed by an employer to direct, by means of visual or auditory signals, the safe movement and operation of materials handling equipment. (signaleur)

Application

14.2 This Part does not apply to or in respect of

- (a) the use and operation of motor vehicles on public roads;
- (b) the use and operation of tackle in the loading or unloading of ships;
or
- (c) the underground workings of mines.

DIVISION I

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

General

14.3(1) Materials handling equipment shall, to the extent that is reasonably practicable, be so designed and constructed that if there is a failure of any part of the materials handling equipment, it will not result in loss of control of the materials handling equipment or create a hazardous condition.

(2) All glass in doors, windows and other parts of materials handling equipment shall be of a type that will not shatter into sharp or dangerous pieces under impact.

Protection from Falling Objects

14.4(1) Where materials handling equipment is used under such circumstances that the operator of the equipment may be struck by a falling object or shifting load, the employer shall equip the materials handling equipment with a protective structure of such a design, construction and

strength that it will, under all foreseeable conditions, prevent the penetration of the object or load into the area occupied by the operator.

(2) A protective structure referred to in subsection (1) shall be

- (a) constructed from non-combustible or fire resistant material; and
- (b) designed to permit quick exit from the materials handling equipment in an emergency.

14.5 Where, during the loading or unloading of materials handling equipment, the load will pass over the operator's position, the operator shall not occupy the materials handling equipment unless it is equipped with a protective structure referred to in section 14.4.

Protection from Turn Over

14.6 Where mobile equipment is used in circumstances where it may turn over, it shall be fitted with a rollover protection device that meets the standards set out in CSA Standard B352-M1980, Rollover Protective Structures (ROPS) for Agricultural, Construction, Earthmoving, Forestry, Industrial, and Mining Machines, dated September, 1980, that will prevent the operator of the mobile equipment from being trapped or crushed under the equipment if it does turn over.

Fuel Tanks

14.7 Where a fuel tank, compressed gas cylinder or similar container contains a hazardous substance and is mounted on materials handling equipment, it shall be

- (a) so located or protected that under all conditions it is not hazardous to the safety or health of an employee who is required to operate or ride on the materials handling equipment; and
- (b) connected to fuel overflow and vent pipes that are so located that fuel spills and vapours cannot
 - (i) be ignited by hot exhaust pipes or other hot or sparking parts, or
 - (ii) be hazardous to the safety or health of any employee who is required to operate or ride on the materials handling equipment.

Protection from Elements

14.8(1) Materials handling equipment that is regularly used outdoors shall be fitted with a roof or other structure that will protect the operator from exposure to any weather condition that is likely to be hazardous to his safety or health.

(2) Where heat produced by materials handling equipment raises the temperature in the operator's compartment or position to 27°C or more, the compartment or position shall be protected from the heat by an insulated barrier.

Vibration

14.9 All materials handling equipment shall be so designed and constructed that the operator will not be injured or his control of the materials handling equipment impaired by any vibration, jolting or uneven movement of the materials handling equipment.

Controls

14.10 The arrangement and design of dial displays and controls and the general layout and design of the operator's compartment or position on all materials handling equipment shall not hinder or prevent the operator from operating the materials handling equipment.

Fire Extinguishers

14.11(1) Mobile equipment that is used or operated for transporting or handling combustible or flammable substances shall be equipped with a dry chemical fire extinguisher.

(2) The fire extinguisher referred to in subsection (1) shall

- (a) have not less than a 5B rating as defined in the National Fire Code;
- (b) meet the standards set out in section 6.2 of the National Fire Code; and
- (c) be so located that it is readily accessible to the operator of the mobile equipment while he is in the operating position.

Means of Entering and Exiting

14.12 All materials handling equipment shall be provided with a step, handhold or other means of entering into and exiting from the compartment or position of the operator and any other place on the equipment that an employee enters in order to service the equipment.

Lighting

14.13(1) Subject to subsection (2), where mobile equipment is used or operated by an employee in a work place at night or at any time when the level of lighting within the work place is less than one dalx, the mobile equipment shall be

- (a) fitted on the front and rear thereof with warning lights that are visible from a distance of not less than 100 m; and
- (b) provided with lighting that ensures the safe operation of the equipment under all conditions of use.

(2) No mobile equipment shall be operated at night on a route that is used by other vehicles unless it is equipped with such lighting facilities for the equipment as are required under the laws of the province in which the equipment is operated.

Control Systems

14.14 All mobile equipment shall be fitted with braking, steering and other control systems that

- (a) are capable of safely controlling and stopping the movement of the mobile equipment and any hoist, bucket or other part of the mobile equipment; and
- (b) respond reliably and quickly to moderate effort on the part of the operator.

14.15 Any mobile equipment that is normally used for transporting employees from place to place in a work place shall be equipped with

- (a) a mechanical parking brake; and
- (b) a hydraulic or pneumatic braking system.

Warnings

14.16 Mobile equipment that is operated in an area occupied by employees and that travels at speeds in excess of 8 km per hour or in reverse shall be fitted with a horn or similar audible warning device having a distinctive sound that can be clearly heard above the noise of the equipment and any surrounding noise.

Seat Belts

14.17 Where mobile equipment is used under conditions where a seat belt or shoulder type strap restraining device is likely to contribute to the safety of the operator or passengers, the mobile equipment shall be fitted with such a belt or device.

Rear View Mirror

14.18 Where mobile equipment cannot be operated safely in reverse unless it is equipped with an outside rear view mirror, the mobile equipment shall be so equipped.

Electrical Equipment

14.19 Any materials handling equipment that is electrically powered shall be so designed and constructed that the operator and all other employees are protected from electrical shock or injury by means of protective guards, screens or panels secured by bolts, screws or other equally reliable fasteners.

Automatic Equipment

14.20 Where materials handling equipment that is controlled or operated by a remote or automatic system may make physical contact with an employee, it shall be prevented from doing so by the provision of an emergency stop system or barricades.

Conveyors

14.21 The design, construction, installation, operation and maintenance of each conveyor, cableway or other similar materials handling equipment shall meet the standards set out in ANSI Standard ANSI B20.1-1976, Safety Standards for Conveyors and Related Equipment, dated 1976.

DIVISION II
MAINTENANCE, OPERATION AND USE
Inspection, Testing and Maintenance

14.22(1) Before materials handling equipment is operated for the first time in a work place, the employer shall set out in writing instructions for the inspection, testing and maintenance of that materials handling equipment.

(2) The instructions referred to in subsection (1) shall specify the nature and frequency of inspections, tests and maintenance.

(3) A qualified person shall

- (a) comply with the instructions referred to in subsection (1); and
- (b) make and sign a report of each inspection, test or maintenance work performed by him.

(4) The report referred to in paragraph (3)(b) shall

- (a) include the date of the inspection, test or maintenance performed by the qualified person;
- (b) identify the materials handling equipment that was inspected, tested or maintained; and
- (c) set out the safety observations of the qualified person inspecting, testing or maintaining the materials handling equipment.

(5) The employer shall keep at the work place at which the materials handling equipment is located a copy of

- (a) the instructions referred to in subsection (1), and
- (b) the report referred to in paragraph (3)(b)

for a period of one year after the instructions are set out in writing or the report is signed.

Operator Training

14.23(1) Every operator of materials handling equipment shall be instructed and trained by the employer in the procedures to be followed for

- (a) the inspection of the materials handling equipment;
- (b) the fuelling of the materials handling equipment, where applicable; and
- (c) the safe and proper use of the equipment.

(2) Every employer shall keep a record of any instruction or training given to an operator of materials handling equipment for as long as the operator remains in his employ.

Operation

14.24 No employer shall require an employee to operate materials handling equipment unless the employee

- (a) is capable of operating the equipment safely; and
- (b) possesses any operator's licence that may be required under the laws of the province in which the equipment is operated.

14.25(1) No person shall operate materials handling equipment unless

- (a) he has a clear and unobstructed view of the area in which the equipment is being operated and, in the case of mobile equipment, of the course to be travelled by the mobile equipment; or
- (b) where the person is an employee, the person is authorized by the employer to do so and is directed by a signaller.

(2) No materials handling equipment shall be used on a ramp with a slope greater than the maximum slope recommended by the manufacturer of the equipment.

14.26(1) Every employer shall establish a code of signals for the purposes of paragraph 14.25(1)(b) and shall

- (a) instruct every signaller and operator of materials handling equipment employed by him in the use of the code; and
- (b) keep a copy of the code in a place where it is readily available for examination by the signalers and operators.

(2) No signaller shall perform duties other than signalling while any materials handling equipment under his direction is in motion.

14.27(1) Subject to subsection (2), where it is not practicable for a signaller to use visual signals, a telephone, radio or other signalling device shall be provided by the employer for the use of the signaller.

(2) No radio transmitting equipment shall be used in any work place for the transmission of signals when such use may activate electric blasting equipment in that place.

Repairs

14.28(1) Subject to subsection (2), any repair, modification or replacement of a part of any materials handling equipment shall not decrease the safety factor of the materials handling equipment or part.

(2) If a part of less strength or quality than the original part is used in the repair, modification or replacement of a part of any materials handling equipment, the use of the materials handling equipment shall be restricted by the employer to such loading and use as will ensure the retention of the original safety factor of the equipment or part.

Transporting and Positioning Employees

14.29(1) Materials handling equipment shall not be used for transporting an employee unless the equipment is specifically designed for that purpose.

(2) Materials handling equipment shall not be used for positioning an employee unless the equipment is equipped with a platform, bucket or basket designed for that purpose.

Loading, Unloading and Maintenance While in Motion

14.30 No materials, goods or things shall be picked up from or placed on any mobile equipment while the equipment is in motion unless the equipment is specifically designed for that purpose.

14.31 Except in the case of an emergency, no employee shall get on or off any mobile equipment while it is in motion.

14.32(1) Subject to subsection (2), no repair, maintenance or cleaning work shall be performed on any materials handling equipment while the materials handling equipment is being operated.

(2) Fixed parts of materials handling equipment may be repaired, maintained or cleaned while the materials handling equipment is being operated if they are so isolated or protected that the operation of the materials handling equipment does not affect the safety of the employee performing the repair, maintenance or cleaning work.

Positioning the Load

14.33 Where mobile equipment is travelling with a raised or suspended load, the operator of the equipment shall ensure that the load is carried as close to the ground or floor level as the situation permits and in no case shall the load be carried at a point above

(a) the centre of gravity of the loaded mobile equipment; or
(b) the point at which the loaded mobile equipment becomes unstable.

Tools

14.34 Where tools, tool boxes or spare parts are carried on materials handling equipment, they shall be securely stored.

Housekeeping

14.35 The floor, cab and other occupied parts of materials handling equipment shall be kept free of any grease, oil, materials, tools or equipment that may cause an employee to slip or trip.

Parking

14.36 No mobile equipment shall be parked in a corridor, aisle, doorway or other place where it may interfere with the safe movement of persons, materials, goods or things.

Materials Handling Area

14.37(1) In this section, "materials handling area" means an area within which

- (a) mobile equipment, or
- (b) other materials handling equipment with wide swinging booms or other similar parts

may create a hazard to any person.

(2) The main approaches to any materials handling area shall be posted with warning signs or shall be under the control of a signaller while operations are in progress.

(3) No personnel shall enter a materials handling area while operations are in progress unless that person

- (a) is a safety officer;
- (b) is an employee whose presence in the materials handling area is essential to the conduct, supervision or safety of the operations; or
- (c) is a person who has been instructed by the employer to be in the materials handling area while operations are in progress.

(4) If any person other than a person referred to in subsection (3) enters a materials handling area while operations are in progress, the employer shall cause the operations in that area to be immediately discontinued and not resumed until that person has left the area.

Overhead and Underground Hazards

14.38(1) Subject to subsection (2), no materials handling equipment shall be operated in an area in which it may contact an electrical cable, pipeline or other overhead or underground hazard known to the employer, unless the operator has been

- (a) warned of the presence of the hazard;
- (b) informed of the location of the hazard; and
- (c) informed of the safety clearance that must be maintained with respect to the hazard in order to avoid accidental contact with it.

(2) Where an employer is unable to determine with reasonable certainty the location of the hazard or the safety clearance referred to in subsection (1), every electrical cable shall be de-energized and every pipeline containing a hazardous substance shall be shut down and drained before any operation involving the use of materials handling equipment commences within the area of possible contact with the hazard.

Rear Dumping

14.39 Where rear dumping mobile equipment is used to discharge a load at the edge of a sudden drop in grade level that may cause the mobile equipment to tip,

- (a) a bumping block shall be used, or
- (b) a signaller shall give directions to the operator of the equipment to prevent the mobile equipment from being backed over the edge.

Fuelling

14.40 Where materials handling equipment is fuelled in a work place, the fuelling shall be done in accordance with the instructions given by the employer pursuant to section 14.23 in a place where the vapours from the fuel are readily dissipated.

Ropes, Slings and Chains

14.41 The employer shall, with respect to the use and maintenance of any rope or sling or any attachment or fitting thereon used by an employee, adopt and implement the recommendations set out in chapter 5 of the Accident Prevention Manual for Industrial Operations, Engineering and Technology, 8th Edition, published by the National Safety Council of the United States, dated 1980.

14.42 The employer shall, with respect to the use and maintenance of any chain used by an employee, adopt and implement the code of practice set out in CSA Standard B75-1947, Code of Practice for the Use and Care of Chains, dated May, 1947.

Safe Working Loads

14.43(1) No materials handling equipment shall be used or operated with a load that is in excess of its safe working load.

(2) The safe working load of materials handling equipment shall be clearly marked on the equipment or on a label securely attached to a permanent part of the equipment in a position where the mark or label can be easily read by the operator of the equipment.

Aisles and Corridors

14.44(1) Where in a work place an aisle, corridor or other course of travel

- (a) is a principal traffic route for pedestrians and mobile equipment, and
- (b) exceeds 15 m in length,

the employer shall provide a clearly marked walkway not less than 750 mm wide along one side of the aisle, corridor or other course of travel for the use of pedestrians only.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply where a signaller or traffic lights are provided for the purpose of controlling traffic and protecting pedestrians.
- (3) Where an aisle, corridor or other course of travel that is a principal traffic route intersects with another route, warning signs marked with the words "DANGEROUS INTERSECTION--CROISEMENT DANGEREUX", in letters not less than 50 mm in height on a contrasting background, shall be posted along the approaches to the intersection.
- (4) At blind corners, mirrors shall be installed that permit a mobile equipment operator to see a pedestrian, vehicle or mobile equipment approaching the blind corner.

Clearances

14.45(1) Subject to subsection (3), in any passageway that is regularly travelled by mobile equipment, the overhead and side clearances shall be

- (a) in the case of an overhead clearance, at least 150 mm above
 - (i) that part of the mobile equipment or its load that is the highest when the mobile equipment is in its highest normal operating position at the point of clearance, and
 - (ii) the top of the head of an employee riding on the mobile equipment when the employee is occupying his highest normal position at the point of clearance; and
- (b) in the case of a side clearance, adequate to permit the mobile equipment and its load to be manoeuvred safely by an operator, but in no case less than 150 mm on each side measured from the furthest projecting part of the equipment or its load, when the equipment is being operated in a normal manner.

(2) Where an overhead clearance measured in accordance with subparagraph (1)(a)(i) or (ii) is less than 300 mm

- (a) the top of the doorway or object that restricts the clearance shall be marked with a distinguishing colour or mark; and
- (b) the height of the passageway in metres shall be shown near the top of the passageway in letters that are not less than 50 mm in height and are on a contrasting background.

(3) Subparagraph (1)(a)(i) and subsection (2) do not apply to

- (a) mobile equipment whose course of travel is controlled by fixed rails or guides;
- (b) that portion of the route of any mobile equipment that is inside a railway car, truck or trailer truck and the warehouse doorway leading directly thereto; or

(c) a load the nature of which precludes compliance with that subparagraph or subsection if precautions are taken to prevent contact with objects that may restrict the movement of the equipment.

DIVISION III

Manual Handling of Materials

14.46 Where, because of the weight, size, shape, toxicity or other characteristic of materials, goods or things, the manual handling of the materials, goods or things may be hazardous to the safety or health of an employee, the employer shall issue instructions that the materials, goods or things shall, where reasonably practicable, not be handled manually.

14.47 Where an employee is required to lift or carry loads in excess of 10 kg manually, the employee shall be instructed and trained by the employer

- (a) in a safe method of lifting and carrying the loads; and
- (b) in a work procedure appropriate to the conditions of the work place and employee's physical condition.

14.48 Where an employee is required to lift or carry loads in excess of 45 kg manually, the instructions given to the employee in accordance with section 14.47 shall be

- (a) set out in writing;
- (b) readily available to the employee to whom they apply; and
- (c) kept by the employer for a period of two years after they cease to apply.

DIVISION IV

Storage of Materials

14.49 (1) All materials, goods and things shall be stored and placed in such a manner that the maximum safe load-carrying capacity of the floor or other supporting structures is not exceeded.

(2) No materials, goods or things shall be stored or placed in a manner that may

- (a) reduce the distribution of light;
- (b) obstruct or encroach upon passageways, traffic lanes or exits;
- (c) impede the safe operation of materials handling equipment;
- (d) obstruct the ready access to or the use and operation of fire fighting equipment;
- (e) interfere with the operation of fixed fire protection equipment; or
- (f) be hazardous to the safety or health of any employee.

PART XV

HAZARDOUS OCCURRENCE INVESTIGATION, RECORDING AND REPORTING

Interpretation

15.1 In this Part,

"disabling injury" means an employment injury or an occupational disease that

- (a) prevents an employee from reporting for work or from effectively performing all the duties connected with the employee's regular work on any day subsequent to the day on which the injury or disease occurred, whether or not that subsequent day is a working day for that employee,
- (b) results in the loss by an employee of a body member or part thereof or in the complete loss of the usefulness of a body member or part thereof, or
- (c) results in the permanent impairment of a body function of an employee; (blessure invalidante)

"district office" means, in respect of a work place, the district office of the Department of Labour that is

- (a) closest to the work place, and
- (b) in the administrative region of that Department in which the work place is situated; (bureau de district)

"minor injury" means an employment injury or an occupational disease for which medical treatment is provided and excludes a disabling injury. (blessure légère)

Application

15.2 (1) Subject to subsection (2), this Part does not apply in respect of employees employed in a coal mine or in an underground portion of any other type of mine.

(2) Section 15.10 applies in respect of employees employed in a coal mine.

Reports by Employee

15.3 Where an employee becomes aware of an accident or other occurrence arising in the course of or in connection with the employee's work that has caused or is likely to cause injury to that employee or to any other person, the employee shall, without delay, report the accident or other occurrence to his employer, orally or in writing.

Investigations

15.4(1) Where an employer becomes aware of an accident, occupational disease or other hazardous occurrence affecting any of his employees in the course of employment, the employer shall, without delay,

- (a) appoint a qualified person to carry out an investigation of the hazardous occurrence;
- (b) notify the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative, if any, of the hazardous occurrence and of the name of the person appointed to investigate it; and
- (c) take necessary measures to prevent a recurrence of the hazardous occurrence.

(2) Where the hazardous occurrence referred to in subsection (1) is an accident involving a motor vehicle on a public road that is investigated by a police authority, the investigation referred to in paragraph (1) (a) shall be carried out by obtaining from the appropriate police authority a copy of its report respecting the accident.

(3) As soon as possible after receipt of the report referred to in subsection (2), the employer shall provide a copy thereof to the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative, if any.

Telephone or Telex Reports

15.5 The employer shall report to a safety officer, by telephone or telex, the date, time, location and nature of any accident, occupational disease or other hazardous occurrence referred to in section 15.4 that had one of the following results as soon as possible but not later than 24 hours after becoming aware of that result, namely,

- (a) the death of an employee;
- (b) a disabling injury to two or more employees;
- (c) the loss by an employee of a body member or part thereof or in the complete loss of the usefulness of the body member;
- (d) the permanent impairment of a body function of an employee;
- (e) an explosion;
- (f) damage to a boiler or pressure vessel that results in fire or the rupture of the boiler or pressure vessel; or
- (g) any damage to an elevating device that renders it unserviceable or a free fall of an elevating device.

Records

15.6(1) The employer shall, within 72 hours after a hazardous occurrence referred to in paragraph 15.5(f) or (g), record in writing

- (a) a description of the hazardous occurrence and the date, time and location of the occurrence;
- (b) the causes of the occurrence; and

(c) the corrective measures taken or the reason for not taking corrective measures.

(2) The employer shall, without delay, submit a copy of the record referred to in subsection (1) to the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative, if any.

Minor Injury Records

15.7(1) Every employer shall keep a record of each minor injury of which the employer is aware that affects any employee in the course of employment.

(2) A record kept pursuant to subsection (1) shall contain

- (a) the date, time and location of the occurrence that resulted in the minor injury;
- (b) the name of the employee affected;
- (c) a brief description of the minor injury; and
- (d) the causes of the minor injury.

Written Reports

15.8(1) The employer shall make a report in writing, without delay, in the form set out in Schedule I to this Part setting out the information required by that form, including the results of the investigation referred to in paragraph 15.4(1)(a), where that investigation discloses that the hazardous occurrence resulted in any one of the following circumstances:

- (a) a disabling injury to an employee;
- (b) an electric shock, toxic atmosphere or oxygen deficient atmosphere that caused an employee to lose consciousness;
- (c) the implementation of rescue, revival or other similar emergency procedures; or
- (d) a fire or an explosion.

(2) The employer shall submit a copy of the report referred to in subsection (1)

- (a) without delay, to the safety and health committee or the safety and health representative, if any; and
- (b) within 14 days after the hazardous occurrence, to a safety officer at the regional office or district office.

15.9 Where an accident referred to in subsection 15.4(2) results in a circumstance referred to in subsection 15.8(1), the employer shall, within 14 days after the receipt of the police report of the accident, submit a copy of that report to a safety officer at the regional office or district office.

Annual Report

15.10(1) Every employer shall, not later than March 1 in each year, submit to the Minister a written report setting out the number of accidents, occupational diseases and other hazardous occurrences of which the employer is aware affecting any employee in the course of employment during the 12 month period ending on December 31 of the preceding year.

(2) The report referred to in subsection (1) shall be in the form set out in Schedule II to this Part and shall contain the information required by that form.

Retention of Reports and Records

15.11 Every employer shall keep a copy of

- (a)** each report submitted pursuant to section 15.9 or subsection 15.10(1) for a period of 10 years following the submission of the report to the safety officer or the Minister; and
- (b)** the record or report referred to in subsection 15.6(1), 15.7(1) or 15.8(1) for a period of 10 years following the hazardous occurrence.

SCHEDULE I/ANNEXE I

(section 15.8/article 15.8)

HAZARDOUS OCCURRENCE INVESTIGATION REPORT RAPPORT D'ENQUÊTE DE SITUATION COMPORTEMENT DES RISQUES		TYPE OF OCCURRENCE/GENRE DE SITUATION <input type="checkbox"/> Explosion <input type="checkbox"/> Loss of Consciousness <input type="checkbox"/> Expression <input type="checkbox"/> Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Disabling Injury <input type="checkbox"/> Emergency Procedure <input type="checkbox"/> Serious Involvement <input type="checkbox"/> Measures of Urgence <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Specify/Préciser	Department File No./N° de dossier du ministère Regional Office or District Office Bureau régional ou bureau de district Employer ID No./Numéro d'identification de l'employeur Postal Code / Code postal Telephone Number/Numéro de téléphone
Employer Name and Mailing Address/Nom et adresse postale de l'employeur			
Site of Hazardous Occurrence Lieu de la situation comportant des risques		Date and Time of Hazardous Occurrence Date et heure de la situation comportant des risques Weather/Conditions météorologiques	
Witnesses/Témoins		Supervisor's Name/Nom du surveillant	
Description of what happened /Description des circonstances			
Brief description and estimated cost of property damage/Description sommaire et coût estimatif des dommages matériels			
Injured Employee's Name (if applicable)/Nom de l'employé blessé (s'il y a lieu)		Age/Âge	Occupation/Profession Years of experience in occupation/ Nombre d'années d'expérience dans la profession
Description of injury/Description de la blessure		Sex/Sexe	Direct cause of injury/Cause directe de la blessure
Was training in accident prevention given to injured employee in relation to duties performed at the time of the hazardous occurrence? L'employé blessé a-t-il reçu une formation en prévention des accidents relativement aux fonctions qu'il exerçait au moment de la situation comportant des risques? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes/Oui <input type="checkbox"/> No/Non <input type="checkbox"/> Specify/Préciser			
Direct causes of Hazardous Occurrence/Causes directes de la situation comportant des risques			
Corrective measures and date employer will implement/ Mesures correctives qui seront appliquées par l'employeur et date de leur mise en oeuvre			
Reasons for not taking corrective measures Raisons pour lesquelles aucune mesure corrective n'a été prise			
Supplementary preventative measures/Autres mesures de prévention			
Name of person investigating/Nom de la personne faisant l'enquête		Signature/Signature	Date/Date
Title/Titre		Telephone Number/Numéro de téléphone	
Safety & Health Committee's or Representative's Comments/Observations du comité de sécurité et de santé ou du représentant			
Committee Member or Representative's Name/Nom du membre du comité ou du représentant		Signature/Signature	Date/Date
Title/Titre		Telephone Number/Numéro de téléphone	

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COPIES 1 & 2 to Safety Officer, COPY 3 to the Safety and Health Committee or Representative, COPY 4 to the Employer.

COPIES 1 et 2 pour l'agent de sécurité, COPIE 3 pour le comité de sécurité et de santé ou pour le représentant, COPIE 4 pour l'employeur.

Guide to the completion of the Employer's
Annual Hazardous Occurrence Report

General Notes

1. This report must be submitted not later than March 1 of each year for the 12 month period ending December 31 of the preceding year even if no hazardous occurrence has occurred.
2. A copy of this report must be kept by the employer for ten (10) years following its submission.

Completing The Report

1. Please type or print all your information.
2. If your employer name or Canadian head office address set out on this form is incorrect, please correct.
3. If your Report covers any subsidiaries, list them and their location on a separate piece of paper attached to the Report.
4. Explanation of the column headings

(a) Address of Work Place

Enter the address of each of your work places.

If you have more than five work places in any one province and you employ less than 15 employees at each work place, you may group these together under a single address in this column. Each address must then be followed by the total number of work places in the grouping.

Example: If you have 10 work places in a province with less than 15 persons in each work place.

Employer Name

123 Name of Street
City, Province (10)
Postal Code

(b) Number of Disabling Injuries

Enter the total number of disabling injuries that have occurred in each work place (or group of work places) during the year. If there were none, enter 0.

"disabling injury" means an employment injury or an occupational disease that

a) prevents an employee from reporting for work or from effectively performing all the duties connected with his regular work on the day subsequent to the day on which the disabling injury occurred, whether or not that subsequent day is a working day for that employee;

b) results in the loss by an employee of a body member or part thereof or in the complete loss of the usefulness of a body member or part thereof; or

c) results in the permanent impairment of a body function of an employee.

(c) Number of Deaths

Enter the total number of deaths resulting from hazardous occurrences that have occurred in each work place (or group of work places) during the year. If there were none, enter 0.

(d) Number of Minor Injuries

Enter the total number of minor injuries that have occurred in each work place (or group of work places) during the year. If there were none, enter 0.

"minor injury" means an employment injury or an occupational disease for which medical treatment is provided and excludes a disabling injury.

(e) Number of Other Hazardous Occurrences

Enter the total number of other hazardous occurrences that have occurred in each work place (or group of work places) during the year. If there were none, enter 0.

(f) Total Number of Employees

Enter the average number of employees, including office and casual employees, you have at each work place (or group of work places). In the case of casual or part-time employees, estimate the equivalent number of full time employees.

e.g. 100 employees employed full-time equals 100 and 10 employees employed half time equals 5. Total for period 105.

(g) Number of Office Employees

Enter the total number of employees who are classified as office employees (i.e. secretaries, accountants, etc.) in each work place (or group of work places).

(h) Total Number of Hours Worked

Enter the approximate total number of hours worked, including any overtime, at each work place (or group of work places).

 Comment remplir le rapport annuel de
l'employeur concernant les situations comportant des risques

Dispositions générales

1. Il faut présenter ce rapport, même si aucune situation comportant des risques n'a été produite, au plus tard le 1er mars de chaque année, pour la période de 12 mois se terminant le 31 décembre précédent.
2. Un exemplaire du rapport doit être conservé par l'employeur pendant les dix (10) ans suivant la date de sa présentation.

Comment remplir le rapport

1. Veuillez inscrire tous les renseignements à la machine ou en caractères d'imprimante.
2. Si le nom de l'employeur ou l'adresse de son siège social au Canada diffèrent de ce qui paraît sur ce formulaire, veuillez les corriger.

3. Si votre rapport vise des filiales, veuillez les numéralier, en ayant soin d'indiquer l'endroit où elles se trouvent, sur un feuillet séparé que vous joindrez au rapport.
4. Explication des rubriques :

(a) Adresse du lieu de travail

Inscrivez l'adresse de chacun des lieux de travail visés.

Si vous comptez plus de cinq lieux de travail dans la même province et moins de 15 employés à chacun d'eux, vous pouvez grouper ces lieux de travail sous une seule adresse. Précisez ensuite le nombre de lieux de travail visés.

Exemple : Si vous comptez 10 lieux de travail dans une province et moins de 15 employés à chaque lieu

Nom de l'employeur

123 Nom de la rue
Ville, Province (10)
Code postal

(b) Nombre de blessures invalidantes

Inscrivez le nombre total de blessures invalidantes qui se sont produites à chaque lieu de travail (ou groupe de lieux de travail) au cours de l'année. Si aucune blessure invalidante ne s'est produite, inscrivez 0.

-blessure invalidante- Blessure au travail ou maladie professionnelle qui, selon le cas :

a) empêche l'employé de se présenter au travail ou de s'acquitter efficacement de toutes les fonctions liées à son travail habituel pour toute journée suivant celle où il a subi la blessure invalidante, quelle que soit la durée journalière couverte par la fin de la blessure.

b) entraîne chez l'employé la perte d'un membre ou d'une partie d'un membre, ou la perte totale de l'usage d'un membre ou d'une partie d'un membre;

c) entraîne chez l'employé une altération permanente d'une fonction de l'organisme.

(c) Nombre de décès

Inscrivez le nombre total de décès attribuables aux situations comportant des risques qui se sont produits à chaque lieu de travail (ou groupe de lieux de travail) au cours de l'année. Si aucun décès ne s'est produit, inscrivez 0.

(d) Nombre de blessures légères

Inscrivez le nombre total de blessures légères qu'ont subies les employés à chaque lieu de travail (ou groupe de lieux de travail) au cours de l'année. Si aucune blessure légère n'a été subie, inscrivez 0.

-blessure légère- Toute blessure au travail ou maladie professionnelle, autre qu'une blessure invalidante, qui fait l'objet d'un traitement médical.

(e) Nombre d'autres situations comportant des risques

Inscrivez le nombre d'autres situations comportant des risques qui se sont produites à chaque lieu de travail (ou groupe de lieux de travail). Si aucune autre situation comportant des risques ne s'est produite, inscrivez 0.

(f) Nombre total d'employés

Inscrivez le nombre total d'employés, y compris les employés de bureau et les employés occasionnels, que vous comptez à chaque lieu de travail (ou groupe de lieux de travail). Dans le cas des employés occasionnels ou temporaires, inscrivez le nombre estimatif équivalent d'employés à plein temps. Ainsi, 100 employés à plein temps plus 10 à mi-temps font un total de 105.

(g) Nombre d'employés de bureau

Inscrivez le nombre total d'employés classifiés comme employés de bureau (commissaires, sténographes, comptables, etc.) à chaque lieu de travail (ou groupe de lieux de travail).

(h) Total des heures travaillées

Inscrivez le total approximatif des heures travaillées par tous les employés, y compris les heures supplémentaires, à chaque lieu de travail (ou groupe de lieux de travail).-

PART XVI

FIRST AID

Interpretation

16.1 In this Part,

- "first aid attendant" means a holder of a basic first aid certificate or a standard first aid certificate; (secouriste)
- "first aid station" means a place, other than a first aid room, at which first aid supplies or equipment are stored; (poste de secours)
- "health unit" means a consultation and treatment facility that is in the charge of a person who is registered as a registered nurse under the laws of any province; (service de santé)
- "isolated work place" means a work place that is more than two hours travel time from a hospital or a medical facility under normal travel conditions using the fastest available means of transportation; (lieu de travail isolé)
- "medical facility" means a medical clinic or the office of a physician; (installation médicale)
- "standard first aid certificate" means the certificate issued by an approved organization for successful completion of a two day first aid course. (certificat de secourisme général)

General

16.2(1) Every employer shall establish written instructions that provide for the prompt rendering of first aid to an employee for an injury, an occupational disease or an illness.

(2) A copy of the instructions referred to in subsection (1) shall be kept by the employer readily available for examination by employees.

First Aid Attendants

16.3(1) Subject to subsection (3), at least one employee shall be trained and capable of providing artificial resuscitation, controlling a hemorrhage and rendering such other life-saving first aid as may be indicated by the nature of the work being done

- (a)** at a work place at which at least four and not more than 14 employees are working at any time; and
- (b)** at an isolated work place at which fewer than four employees are working at any time.

(2) At a work place at which 15 or more employees are working at any time, at least one of the employees shall be a first aid attendant.

(3) At a work place at which an employee is working on live high voltage electrical equipment,

- (a) a first aid attendant shall be readily available; or
- (b) at least one of the employees shall have the training necessary to provide resuscitation
 - (i) by mouth to mouth resuscitation, cardio-pulmonary resuscitation or other direct method, and
 - (ii) by the Holger-Nielsen Method or the Sylvester Method.

16.4(1) A first aid attendant referred to in section 16.3 or paragraph 16.10(1)(a) shall

- (a) be assigned to a first aid station or first aid room;
- (b) be readily available and accessible to employees during working hours; and
- (c) render first aid to employees that are injured or ill at the work place.

(2) The first aid attendant referred to in subsection (1)

- (a) shall work in close proximity to the first aid station or first aid room to which he is assigned; and
- (b) shall not be assigned duties that will interfere with the prompt and adequate rendering of first aid.

First Aid Stations

16.5(1) At least one first aid station shall be provided for every work place.

(2) Every first aid station shall be

- (a) located at or near the work place;
- (b) available and accessible during all working hours;
- (c) inspected regularly and its contents maintained in a clean, dry and serviceable condition; and
- (d) clearly identified by a conspicuous sign.

(3) Subsection (1) does not apply where a first aid room, health unit or medical facility that meets the requirements of subsection (2) is provided by the employer.

Posting of Information

16.6(1) Subject to subsection (2), the employer shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place accessible to every employee in each work place

- (a) information regarding first aid to be rendered for any injury, occupational disease or illness;
- (b) information regarding the location of first aid stations and first aid rooms;
- (c) at every first aid station and first aid room, a list of first aid attendants, the expiry date of their certificates and information regarding the places where they may be located; and
- (d) near the telephones, an up-to-date list of telephone numbers for use in emergencies.

(2) At an isolated work place or in a motor vehicle, the information referred to in subsection (1) shall be provided and retained with the first aid kit.

First Aid Supplies and Equipment

16.7(1) For each work place at which the number of employees working at any time is the number set out in column I of an item of Schedule I to this Part, a first aid kit that is of the type set out in column II of that item shall be provided.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a first aid kit of a type set out at the head of column II, III, IV or V of Schedule II to this Part shall contain

- (a) the first aid supplies and equipment set out in column I of Division 1 of that Schedule in the applicable number set out opposite those supplies and equipment in column II, III, IV or V; and
- (b) where the first aid kit is for use in an isolated work place, the first aid supplies and equipment set out in column I of Divisions 1 and 2 of that Schedule in the applicable number set out opposite those supplies and equipment in column II, III, IV or V.

16.8(1) Subject to subsection (2), where a hazard for skin or eye injury from a hazardous substance exists in the work place, shower facilities to wash the skin and eye wash facilities to irrigate the eyes shall be provided for immediate use by employees.

(2) Where it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), portable equipment that may be used in place of the facilities referred to in subsection (1) shall be provided.

First Aid Rooms

16.9(1) A first aid room shall be provided where 200 or more employees are working at any time in a work place.

(2) Subsection (1) does not apply

- (a) where a health unit, medical facility or hospital at which medical treatment is provided without charge to employees is readily accessible; or
- (b) where the number of employees working at any time does not exceed 400 and more than 70 per cent of those employees are normally employed in work that is relatively free from hazards to safety and health.

16.10 (1) Every first aid room provided in accordance with section 16.9 shall be

- (a) under the supervision of a first aid attendant;
- (b) located as close as practicable to the work place and within easy access to a toilet room;

- (c) situated on a minimum floor area of 10 m² and constructed to allow for optimum ease of access to a person carrying a patient on a stretcher;
- (d) maintained in an orderly and sanitary condition; and
- (e) equipped with
 - (i) a washbasin supplied with cold water and hot water that meets the standards set out in section 9.18 of Part IX,
 - (ii) a storage cupboard and a counter,
 - (iii) a separate cubicle or curtained-off area with a cot or bed equipped with a moisture-protected mattress and two pillows,
 - (iv) a table and two or more chairs,
 - (v) a telephone and an up-to-date list of telephone numbers for use in emergencies,
 - (vi) the first aid supplies and equipment set out in column I of Schedule III to this Part in the applicable quantities set out in column II of that Schedule, and
 - (vii) for use at the scene of an accident, a Type A first aid kit and a flashlight that is appropriate for the environment of the work place.

(2) In every first aid room referred to in subsection (1),

- (a) the temperature
 - (i) shall be maintained at not less than 21°C, measured 1 m above the floor, when the out of doors temperature is 21°C or less, and
 - (ii) to the extent that is reasonably practicable, where the out of doors temperature in the shade exceeds 24°C, shall not exceed the out of doors temperature; and
- (b) there shall be at least one change of air per hour.

Transportation

16.11 Before assigning employees to a work place, the employer shall provide for that work place

- (a) an ambulance service or other suitable means of transporting an injured employee to a health unit, medical facility, hospital or to the employee's residence;
- (b) a first aid attendant to accompany an injured employee and to render first aid in transit if required; and
- (c) a means of quickly summoning the ambulance service or other means of transportation.

Records

16.12(1) Where first aid is rendered in accordance with this Part, the employee who rendered the first aid shall

- (a) enter in a first aid record the following information:
 - (i) the date and time of the reporting of the injury or illness,

- (ii) the full name of the injured or ill employee,
- (iii) the date, time and location of the occurrence of the injury or illness,
- (iv) a brief description of the injury or illness,
- (v) a brief description of the first aid rendered, if any, and
- (vi) a brief description of arrangements made for the treatment or transportation of the injured or ill employee; and

(b) sign the first aid record beneath the information entered in accordance with paragraph (a).

(2) The information referred to in subsection (1) shall be entered

- (a) where first aid was rendered to an employee at an isolated work place detached from the main party or on a snowmobile or other small vehicle, in the first aid record stored in the first aid kit at the site of the main party or work site; and
- (b) in any other case, in the first aid record stored in the first aid kit.

(3) The employer shall keep a first aid record containing information entered in accordance with subsection (2) for two years after the date of that entry.

SCHEDULE I
(Subsection 16.7(1))

REQUIREMENTS FOR FIRST AID KITS

	Column I	Column II
Item	Number of Employees	Type of first Aid Kit
1.	2 to 5 (subject to item 5)	A
2.	6 to 19	B
3.	20 or more	C
4.	1 detached from the main party in an isolated work place	D
5.	1 to 3 employees travelling by snowmobile or other small vehicle, other than a truck, van or automobile	D

SCHEDULE II
 (Subsection 16.7(2))

Item	Supplies and Equipment	Column I	Column	Type of First Aid Kit								
				A	B	C	D	II	III	IV	V	
												Quantities per Type of First Aid Kit
Division 1												
1.	Antiseptic - wound solution, 60 ml or antiseptic swabs (10-pack)			1	2	3	1					
2.	Applicator - disposable (10-pack) (not needed if antiseptic swabs used)			1	2	2	-					
3.	Bag - disposable, waterproof, emesis			1	2	2	-					
4.	Bandage - adhesive strips		12	100	100	6						
5.	Bandage - gauze 2.5 cm x 4.5 m (not needed if ties attached to dressing)		2	6	8	-						
6.	Bandage - triangular 100 cm folded and 2 pins		2	4	6	1						
7.	Container - First Aid Kit		1	1	1	1						
8.	Dressing - compress, sterile 7.5 cm x12 cm approx.		2	4	8	-						
9.	Dressing - gauze, sterile 7.5 cm x 7.5 cm approx.		4	8	12	2						
10.	Forceps - splinter		1	1	1	-						
11.	Manual - First Aid, English - current edition		1	1	1	-						
12.	Manual - First Aid, French - current edition		1	1	1	-						
13.	Pad with shield or tape for eye		1	1	1	1						
14.	Record - First Aid (section 16.12)		1	1	1	-						
15.	Scissors - 10 cm		-	1	1	-						
16.	Tape - adhesive, surgical 1.2 cm x 4.6 m (not needed if ties attached to dressings)		1	1	2	-						

SCHEDULE II (cont'd)
(Subsection 16.7(2))

Division 2

**Additional Supplies and Equipment for
Isolated Work Places**

17.	Antipruritic lotion 30 ml or swabs (10 packs)	1	1	1
18.	Bandage - elastic 7.5 cm x 5 m	-	-	1
19.	Blanket - bed size	-	-	1
20.	Blanket - emergency, pocket size	-	-	-
21.	Burn jelly or ointment, sterile, 5 ml	1	1	1
22.	Hand cleanser or cleansing towelettes, 1 pk.	1	1	1
23.	Splint set with padding - assorted sizes	-	1	1
24.	Stretcher	-	-	1

SCHEDULE III
(Section 16.10)

FIRST AID ROOM SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT

Item	Column I	Column II
	Supplies and Equipment	Quantity
1.	Depressor - tongue (25 pack)	4
2.	Alcohol - isopropyl (500 ml)	2
3.	Antiseptic - wound solution (250 ml)	2
4.	Bandage - adhesive strips (100 pack)	4
5.	Bandage with applicator - tubular, finger size	1
6.	Bandage - gauze 10 cm x 4.5 m	12
7.	Bandage - triangular, 100 cm folded and 2 pins	12
8.	Brush - scrub, nail	1
9.	Scissors - 10 cm	1
10.	Stretcher - folding	1
11.	Blanket - bed size	2
12.	Basin - wash	2
13.	Splint set with padding - assorted sizes	1
14.	Bedding - disposable 2 sheets and 2 pillow cases	12
15.	Gloves - disposable (100 pack)	1
16.	Manual - First Aid, English, current edition	1
17.	Manual - First Aid, French, current edition	1
18.	Dressing - burn 10 cm x 10 cm or burn jelly or ointment, 3 gm	12

SCHEDULE III (cont'd)
(Section 16.10)

FIRST AID ROOM SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
(cont'd)

Item	Column I	Column II
	Supplies and Equipment	Quantity
19.	Dressing, compress with ties, sterile, 7.5 cm x 7.5 cm	24
20.	Dressing - field, sterile	6
21.	Dressing - gauze squares, sterile, 5 cm x 5 cm (2 pack)	100
22.	Forceps - splinter	2
23.	Tray - instrument	1
24.	Applicator, disposable (10 pack)	8
25.	Waste receptacle - covered	1
26.	Record - First Aid	1
27.	Tape - adhesive, surgical 2.5 cm x 4.6 m	1
28.	Bag - hot water or hot pack	1
29.	Bag - ice or cold pack	1
30.	Soap - liquid, with dispenser	1
31.	Towels, package or roll of disposable, with dispenser	1
32.	Bottle with solution - eye irrigation 200 ml	4
33.	Pad with shield or tape for eye, cotton	4
34.	Cups, box of disposable, with dispenser	1

PART XVII
SAFE OCCUPANCY OF THE WORK PLACE
Interpretation

17.1 In this Part,

"emergency evacuation plan" means a written plan for use in an emergency, prepared in accordance with section 17.4.

Application

17.2 This Part does not apply in respect of employees employed in the underground workings of mines.

Fire Protection Equipment

17.3(1) Fire protection equipment shall be installed, inspected and maintained in every building in which there is a work place in accordance with the standards set out in Parts 6 and 7 of the National Fire Code.

(2) For the purposes of interpreting the standards referred to in subsection (1), "acceptable" means "appropriate".

(3) All fire protection equipment shall be maintained and repaired by a qualified person.

Emergency Evacuation Plan

17.4(1) Where more than 50 employees are working in a building at any time, the employer or employers of those employees shall, after consultation with

(a) the safety and health committee or safety and health representative of the employees, and
(b) the employers of any persons working in the building to whom the Act does not apply,

prepare an emergency evacuation plan.

(2) An emergency evacuation plan referred to in subsection (1) shall contain

(a) a plan of the building, showing

(i) the name, if any, and the address of the building,
(ii) the name and address of the owner of the building,
(iii) the names and locations of the tenants of the building,
(iv) the date of preparation of the plan,
(v) the scale of the plan,

- (vi) the location of the building in relation to nearby streets and in relation to all buildings and other structures located within 30 m of the building,
- (vii) the maximum number of persons normally occupying the building at any time,
- (viii) a horizontal projection of the building, showing thereon its principal dimensions, and
- (ix) the number of floors above and below ground level;

(b) a plan of each floor of the building, showing

- (i) the name, if any, and the address of the building,
- (ii) the date of preparation of the plan,
- (iii) the scale of the plan,
- (iv) a horizontal projection of the floor, showing thereon its principal dimensions,
- (v) the number of the floor to which the plan applies,
- (vi) the maximum number of persons normally occupying the floor at any time,
- (vii) the location of all fire escapes, fire exits, stairways, elevating devices, main corridors and other means of exit,
- (viii) the location of all fire protection equipment, and
- (ix) the location of the main electric power switches for the lighting system, elevating devices, principal heating, ventilation and air-conditioning equipment and other electrical equipment;

(c) a full description of the evacuation procedures to be followed in evacuating the building, including the time required to complete the evacuation; and

(d) the names, room numbers and telephone numbers of the chief emergency warden and the deputy chief emergency warden of the building appointed by the employer or employers under section 17.7.

(3) An emergency evacuation plan referred to in subsection (1) shall be kept up-to-date and shall take into account any changes in the building or the nature of its occupancy.

(4) An employer referred to in subsection (1) shall keep a copy of the up-to-date emergency evacuation plan in the building to which it refers.

Emergency Procedures

17.5(1) Every employer shall, after consultation with the safety and health committee or safety and health representative of his employees and with the employers of any persons working in the building to whom the Act does not apply, prepare emergency procedures

(a) to be implemented if any person commits or threatens to commit an act that is likely to be hazardous to the safety and health of the employer or any of his employees;

(b) where there is a possibility of an accumulation, spill or leak of a hazardous substance in a work place controlled by him, to be implemented in the event of such an accumulation, spill or leak;

- (c) where more than 50 employees are working in a building at any time, to be implemented where evacuation is not an appropriate means of ensuring the safety and health of employees; and
- (d) to be implemented in the event of a failure of the lighting system.

(2) The emergency procedures referred to in subsection (1) shall contain

- (a) an emergency evacuation plan, where applicable;
- (b) a full description of the procedures to be followed;
- (c) the location of the emergency equipment provided by the employer; and
- (d) a plan of the building, showing
 - (i) the name, if any, and the address of the building, and
 - (ii) the name and address of the owner of the building.

Instructions and Training

17.6(1) Every employee shall be instructed and trained in

- (a) the procedures to be followed by him in the event of an emergency; and
- (b) the location, use and operation of fire protection equipment and emergency equipment provided by the employer.

(2) Notices shall be posted at appropriate locations at a work place that set out the details of the evacuation procedures referred to in paragraph 17.4(2)(c) and the procedures referred to in paragraph 17.5(2)(b).

Emergency Wardens

17.7(1) Where an employer or employers have prepared an emergency evacuation plan for a building, the employer or employers shall appoint

- (a) a chief emergency warden and a deputy chief emergency warden for that building; and
- (b) an emergency warden and a deputy emergency warden for each floor of the building that is occupied by employees of the employer or employers.

(2) The chief emergency warden and deputy chief emergency warden appointed for a building shall be employees who are normally employed in the building.

(3) The emergency warden and deputy emergency warden appointed for a floor in a building shall be employees who are normally employed on that floor.

17.8(1) Every emergency warden and every deputy emergency warden appointed under section 17.7 shall be instructed and trained in

- (a) his responsibilities under the emergency evacuation plan and the emergency procedures referred to in paragraph 17.5(1)(c); and

(b) the use of fire protection equipment.

(2) A record of all instruction and training provided in accordance with subsection (1) shall be kept by the employer in the work place to which it applies for a period of two years from the date on which the instruction or training is provided.

Inspections

17.9(1) In addition to the inspections carried out under section 17.3, a visual inspection of every building to which subsection 17.4(1) applies shall be carried out by a qualified person at least once every six months and shall include an inspection of all fire escapes, exits, stairways and fire protection equipment in the building in order to ensure that they are in serviceable condition and ready for use at all times.

(2) A record of each inspection carried out in accordance with subsection (1) shall be dated and signed by the person who made the inspection and kept by the employer in the building to which it applies for a period of two years from the date on which it is signed.

Meetings of Emergency Wardens and Drills

17.10(1) At least once every year and after any change is made in the emergency evacuation plan or the emergency procedures referred to in paragraph 17.5(1)(c) for a building,

(a) all emergency wardens and deputy emergency wardens appointed under section 17.7 shall meet for the purpose of ensuring that they are familiar with the emergency evacuation plan and the emergency procedures and their responsibilities thereunder; and
(b) an evacuation or emergency drill shall be conducted for the employees in that building.

(2) The employer or employers shall keep a record of each meeting and drill referred to in subsection (1) in the building referred to in that subsection for a period of two years from the date of the meeting or the drill.

(3) The record referred to in subsection (2) shall contain

(a) in respect of each meeting,
(i) the date of the meeting,
(ii) the names and titles of those present, and
(iii) a summary of the matters discussed; and
(b) in respect of each drill,
(i) the date and time of the drill, and
(ii) where applicable, the length of time taken to evacuate the building.

(4) The employer shall notify the local fire department for the building where an evacuation or emergency drill is to take place at least 24 hours in advance of the date and time of the drill.

Fire Hazard Areas

17.11(1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall, in a fire hazard area,

- (a) use any equipment, machinery or tool of a type that may provide a source of ignition; or
- (b) smoke or use an open flame or other source of ignition.

(2) Where it is not reasonably practicable to avoid performing work involving the use of any equipment, machinery or tool that may provide a source of ignition in an area that has an atmosphere that contains or is likely to contain explosive concentrations of combustible dust or in an area where combustible dust has accumulated in a sufficient quantity to be a fire hazard, the following shall apply:

- (a) the atmosphere and surfaces in the area where the work is to be performed and within that portion of the surrounding area that is accessible to sparks or pieces of hot metal produced by the work shall be substantially free of combustible dust;
- (b) where any equipment, machinery or tool produces combustible dust that may reach the areas referred to in paragraph (1), the equipment, machinery or tool shall be made inoperative prior to and during the time the work is being performed;
- (c) where practicable, the area where the work is to be performed shall be enclosed to prevent the escape of sparks or pieces of hot metal produced by the work;
- (d) all openings in floors and walls through which sparks or pieces of hot metal produced by the work may pass shall be sealed or covered to prevent such passage;
- (e) any combustible materials within the areas referred to in paragraph (a) shall be removed from that area and shall be covered with a non-combustible protective covering;
- (f) floors and walls of combustible material within the areas referred to in paragraph (a) shall be protected from the fire hazard by
 - (i) drenching the surfaces of the floors and walls with water, or
 - (ii) covering the floors and walls with a non-combustible protective covering;
- (g) the work shall be performed under the supervision of a qualified person, who shall remain in the work area while the work is performed and for 30 minutes thereafter; and
- (h) there shall be readily available in the work area at least one hand-held portable fire extinguisher and
 - (i) a water hose at least 25 mm in diameter that is connected to a water supply line, or
 - (ii) a supply of not less than 200 L of water and a bucket.

17.12 Signs shall be posted in conspicuous places at all entrances to a fire hazard area

- (a) identifying the area as a fire hazard area; and
- (b) prohibiting the use of an open flame or other source of ignition in the area.

**SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEES
AND REPRESENTATIVES REGULATIONS**

Short Title

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Safety and Health Committees and Representatives Regulations.

PART I

SAFETY AND HEALTH COMMITTEES

Interpretation

2. In this Part,

"Act" means Part II of the Canada Labour Code; (Loi)

Selection of Members

3. The employer shall select the member or members of a safety and health committee to represent him from among persons who exercise managerial functions.
4. Where any employees at a work place are not represented by a trade union, those employees shall select, by majority vote, the member or members of the safety and health committee to represent them.

Chairmen

- 5(1) A safety and health committee shall have two chairmen selected from among the members of the committee, one being selected by the representatives of the employees and the other by the representatives of the employer.
- (2) The chairmen referred to in subsection (1) shall act alternately for such period of time as the safety and health committee specifies in its rules of procedure.

Reselection of Members

6. A person may be selected as a member of a safety and health committee for more than one term.

Vacancy of Office

7. Where a member of a safety and health committee resigns or ceases to be a member for any other reason, the vacancy shall be filled within 30 days after the next regular meeting of the committee.

Quorum

8. The quorum of a safety and health committee shall consist of the majority of the members of the committee, of which at least half are representatives of the employees and at least one is a representative of the employer.

Minutes

9(1) The minutes of each safety and health committee meeting shall be signed by the two chairmen referred to in subsection 5(1).

(2) The chairman selected by the representatives of the employer shall provide, as soon as possible after each safety and health committee meeting, a copy of the minutes referred to in subsection (1) to the employer and to each member of the safety and health committee.

(3) The employer shall, as soon as possible after receiving a copy of the minutes referred to in subsection (2), post a copy of the minutes in the conspicuous place or places in which the employer has posted the information referred to in subsection 135(5) of the Act and keep the copy posted there for one month.

(4) A copy of the minutes referred to in subsection (1) shall be kept by the employer at the work place to which it applies or at the head office of the employer for a period of two years from the day on which the safety and health committee meeting is held in such a manner that it is readily available for examination by a safety officer.

Annual Report

10. The chairman selected by the representatives of the employer shall

(a) not later than March 1 in each year, submit a report of the safety and health committee's activities during the 12 month period ending on December 31 of the preceding year, signed by both chairmen referred to in subsection 5(1), in the form set out in the schedule and containing the information required by that form, where the safety and health committee is established

(i) in respect of employees to whom the On Board Trains Occupational Safety and Health Regulations apply, to the regional safety officer of the Department of Transport (Railway Safety) Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0N5,

(ii) in respect of employees to whom the Marine Occupational Safety and Health Regulations apply, to the regional safety

officer at the regional office of the Department of Transport (Marine) for the administrative region of that Department in which the employees are based,

(iii) in respect of employees to whom the Aviation Occupational Safety and Health Regulations apply, to the regional safety officer at the regional office of the Department of Transport (Aviation) for the administrative region of that Department in which the employees are based,

(iv) in respect of employees to whom the Oil and Gas Occupational Safety and Health Regulations apply, to the regional safety officer at the regional office of the Canada Oil and Gas Lands Administration, formed under the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, for the administrative region of that Administration in which the work place of those employees is situated, and

(v) in respect of employees to whom the Canada Occupational Safety and Health Regulations apply, to the regional safety officer at the regional office of the Department of Labour for the administrative region of that Department in which the work place of those employees is situated; and

(b) as soon as possible after submitting the report referred to in paragraph (a), post a copy of the report in the conspicuous place or places in which the employer has posted the information referred to in subsection 135(5) of the Act and keep the copy posted there for two months.

PART II

SAFETY AND HEALTH REPRESENTATIVES

Selection of Representatives

11. Where none of the employees at a work place are represented by a trade union, those employees shall select, by majority vote, the safety and health representative for that work place.

Term of Office

12. The term of office of a safety and health representative shall be not more than two years.

Reselection of Representatives

13. A person may be selected as a safety and health representative for more than one term.

Vacancy of Office

14. Where a safety and health representative resigns or ceases to be a representative for any other reason, the vacancy shall be filled within 30 days after he resigns or ceases to be the representative.

"SCHEDULE/ANNEXE

(section 10/article10)

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